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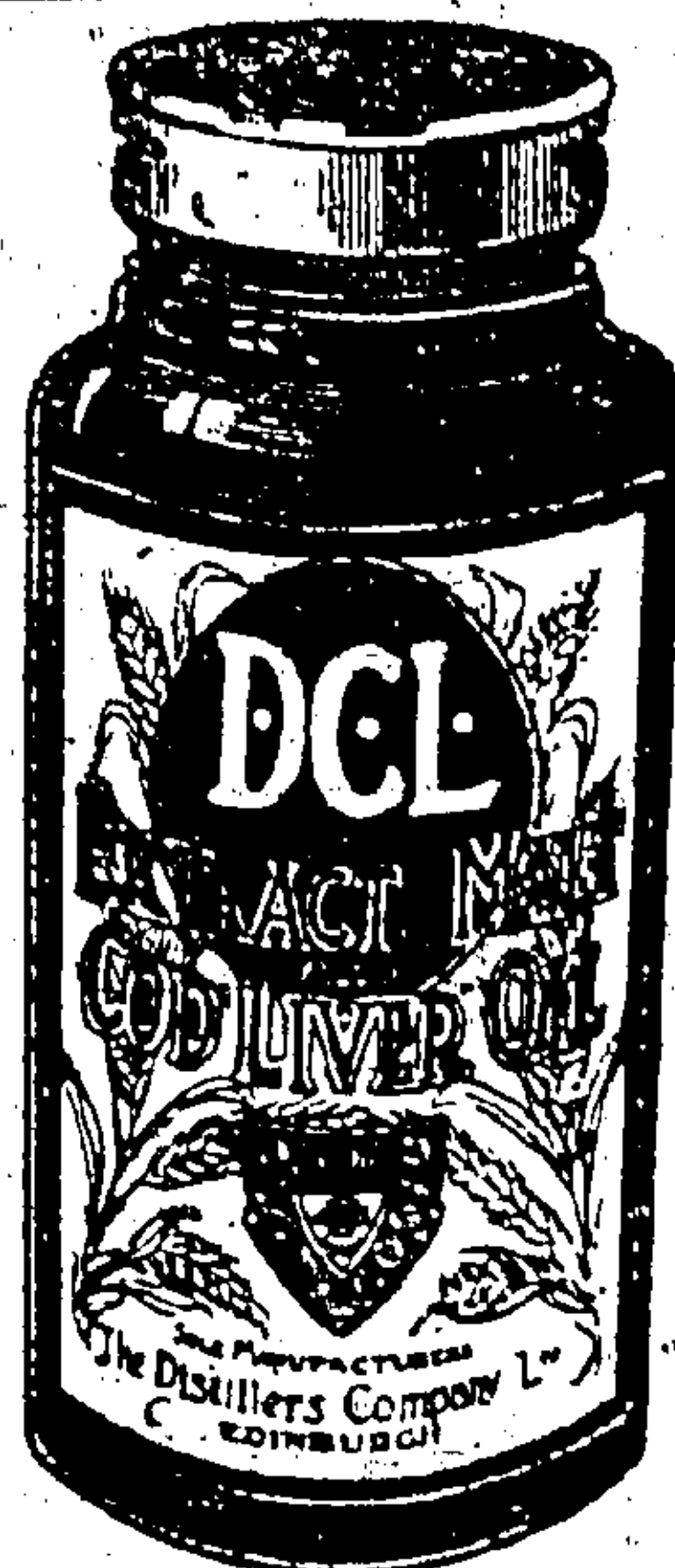
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## SCOTTISH LETTER.

**MR. DRINKWATER'S "BURNS."**  
A MUSICAL DRAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, October 21st.

Mr. John Drinkwater's play on Robert Burns, which has just been published, will not rank on the same plane with some of his previous works perhaps, but it is a great effort. It is not a tragedy—indeed it begins perilously like a conventional musical comedy—but it may well be described as a picturesque work of romantic sensibility and sentimentality culminating in pathos. The obvious thing to notice about it is that it is a drama with music. It must not be supposed, however, that Mr. Drinkwater's play is an opera, or that he has made his Burns and his other characters mere operatic beings. For the most part, Burns's songs are dramatically introduced, and probably will—especially in the wholly admirable and vigorous scene in Barley Sheaf—heighten the emotional value of the drama of which they are an integral part. Indeed, one imagines that this dramatic use of songs may make the play a popular success. That, however, cannot be judged by reading. A good defence may be offered for the introduction of Burns's songs into a dramatic picture of his life. There is a passage in Carlyle's famous essay which may have influenced Mr. Drinkwater in this connection. The poems of Burns, writes Carlyle, "are but like little rhymed fragments scattered here and there in the grand unrhymed romance of his earthly existence; and it is only when interrelated in this at their proper places that they attain their full measure of significance." Mr. Drinkwater's play is quite obviously constructed so as to give the poems "their full measure of significance." But in doing this he has tended to lose something of the reality, if not of the grandeur, of "the unrhymed romance" of the poet's earthly existence. The life of an artist is not necessarily illustrated by his works of art.

The first scene shows Burns at his "gayest, brightest, most fantastic." The second scene shows him in "looser, louder, more exciting society," having been initiated "in these dissipated, these riotous, which a certain class of philosophers have asserted to be a natural preparative for entering on active life." In the third scene he is in Professor Ferguson's house in Edinburgh almost like "some Napoleon among the crowned sovereigns of modern politics." The "calm, unaffected, manly manner" in which he not only bore "this dazzling blaze of favour," but estimated its value is admirably displayed by Mr. Drinkwater. In the excellent fourth scene the poet is shown with "in a manner of convivial Maecenas." The scene is an excellent characterisation in this vivid scene which should make it go with zest on the stage. In the less convincing fifth and sixth scenes a more moody Burns is shown. Mr. Drinkwater makes no attempt to hide Burns's infidelity or his weakness, but he shows Jean to be the poet's stoutest defender. "He's no pattern maybe," she says in one place, "but there's few with the heart or the brain to copy him. There's that in him that is beyond the understanding of the likes of us. I've had my share of him, and I know how to keep my share of him. And I'd rather have that share than ten other whole men." Moreover, there is no suggestion of priggish self-righteousness in the character of Burns. He is all too conscious of his failure: "It's hard for you, lass," he says. "I've got a head often enough damned well full of resolutions, but what's the good of them?—they scatter. The land's mean and it's beaten me. Or I've beaten myself. I can't help the tunes running in my head, or getting a dry gullet." It is thus not a tragic hero that Mr. Drinkwater presents, but a pathetic one. His conception is sympathetic and touched with fine emotion. It is the infinite sadness of the poet's life that he has sought to express.

SCOTS WHO PAY.

Englishmen who jibe at Scotsmen as being "thrifty" will have to pause and reflect when reading the annual report on the Voluntary Hospitals in Great Britain (excluding London), issued by the Joint Council of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The report shows that the total received by hospitals in England and Wales was £276,327, or £15 per bed, as compared with £699,000 in Scotland, or £19 per bed. A comparison of interest from invested funds shows about £19 per bed in England and Wales as against about £27 in Scotland.

THE SLUMS OF DUNDEE.

A strong limelight is at present being thrown on the slums of Dundee. Last week Mr. Baldwin paid a surprise visit to the Blue Mountain and other unsavoury areas in the city, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain has now followed the example of his political chief, taking almost the same route in his pilgrimage. The inhabitants seem to have become habituated to these visitations, and there is no "blatancy" about them in introducing the investigators to the miseries of their surroundings. Mr. Chamberlain was given a most intimate insight into the insanitary and overcrowded conditions in which the slum dweller moves and has his being, and he was obviously profoundly impressed by the revelation which was made to him of the rookery life. At a subsequent meeting, however, he was reticent as to his opinion. He limited himself to pointing out that Scotland had fallen far behind England in tackling the housing problem, and added that he would not compare the slums of Dundee with those of other towns, except to say that they were fully up to the standard of those he had seen in some of the larger English cities.

EARL HAIG AS FREEMASON.

Earl Haig, whose interest in Freemasonry is well known, has been invited to become the next R.W.M. of Elgin's Lodge, Leven, Fifeshire. It was in this, his "mother" lodge, that Lord Haig received his initiation, away back in 1892, though it was not until forty years later that he received the third degree. Earl Haig went a further step in Masonry the other evening, when he attended at Leven and took the mark degree.

LOUIS STEVENSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

The interesting intimation is made that a new book entitled "A Cadger's Creel" is to be published in connection with the effort of the Robert Louis Stevenson Club to raise funds to endow the birthplace of the famous writer in Edinburgh. Sir George Douglas' invitation has brought contributions from 31 well-known authors, including the following: Hugh Walpole, John Drinkwater, Neil Munro, Lady Margaret Sackville, Stephen McKenna, William Roughhead, T. Ratcliffe Barnett, E. M'Lean Watt, Joseph Laing Waugh, Ian Hay, J. Storer Clouston, Violet Jacob, and Will Ogilvie. A feature of the volume is that it will contain a hitherto unpublished contribution from "R.L.S." himself.

MARRIAGE.

At Stanhope, Broughton, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Kesting, B.D., Drumzier, John Findlay, of Messrs. Burns & Bell (Ltd.), Glasgow, to Florence Emily, daughter of the late Capt. M'Ilroy, of Hongkong, and of Mrs. George Chambers, Falmouth.

WHO SANK THE "EMDEN"?

The publication of the official history of the London Scottish in the Great War recalls one of the classic jokes that enlivened inter-regimental banter in France. The "London Jocks" were widely celebrated as "the battalion that sank the Emden." The origin of the ironic distinction is still matter for controversy. The London Scottish were, not unduly, the pets of a large section of the press, and one uncomplimentary explanation of their mythical exploit is that they were credited with every successful action in the war, from the Battle of the Marne to the final rout of the Hun, except the sinking of the Emden, by this glorifying agency. A more probable explanation is the following. The sinking of the famous German raider took place on the same day as the London Scottish covered themselves with glory in what was practically their baptism of fire at Messines. Outside a newspaper shop in London the proprietor had affixed two bills announcing the two actions. Unfortunately he pasted one above the other so that the amalgam read, "Great Charge by London Scottish. Emden Sunk." Other battalions kept up the joke, and it was a common thing in France to hear a whole battalion, passing the London Scottish on the march, shout with one voice, "Who sank the Emden?" while the Jocks with equal verve shouted back, "The London Scottish!"

SAVINGS OF THE HOUR.

I have never yet seen a Bolshevik in a kilt.—Captain Elliot, M.P.

In humour, as in whisky, the Scot is an epicure, and will have only the very best blend.—Lord Morris.

Like all sensible people who are not the slaves of a political machine, he is a bit of a Tory, a bit of a Liberal and a bit of a Socialist.—John Drinkwater, the poet, supporting Mr. G. K. Chesterton for the post of Rector of Glasgow University.

It is hard with some audiences to get your little joke to synchronise with their laughter. It is easiest in Scotland.—Lord Dewar.

Why was it that Scots have the insatiable desire to dine together and drink to their native land? It was because the Scot was fundamentally a most sentimental being. One reason for the Scot's enthusiasm was that he habitually had to keep it down; but it was a great force within him, and from time to time it had to find an outlet.—The Archbishop of York.

## STAGE'S WORST VICE.

**MR. ST. JOHN ERVINE AND THE OXFORD VOICE.**

The worst vice of the English stage, declared Mr. St. John Ervine at the First Night Playgoers' Club last month, is the "Oxford voice"—that lamentable thing that is "worse" than Oxford trousers.

To him, one of the functions of a theatre was to supply the citizens with a standard of good speech, a standard of speaking. In the old days the actor took pride in the fact that, if he talked in his whisper, his voice could be heard all over the theatre, and that he could supply a standard of speaking to his audience. If they took their standards of speaking from young actors of to-day they would be expelled from decent society.

Some people were getting sick of the theatre. How many times, he asked, did Mr. Baldwin, Lord Balfour, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Sir Oliver Lodge go to a theatre in the course of a year? Probably they did not go once, the reason being that they did not think the theatre was good enough. If it were not for women the theatres would be shut up.

In the course of recent travels, he said, he had seen everywhere signs that the theatre was in pretty much the same plight as it was in this country.

Probably the theatre in England was healthier than in any country with the possible exception of New York, which was not a country at all. The best actors at this moment, in his judgment, were English actors. He had seen some of the worst acting in France.

The average actress in this country not only did not know her job, but was not trying to learn it.

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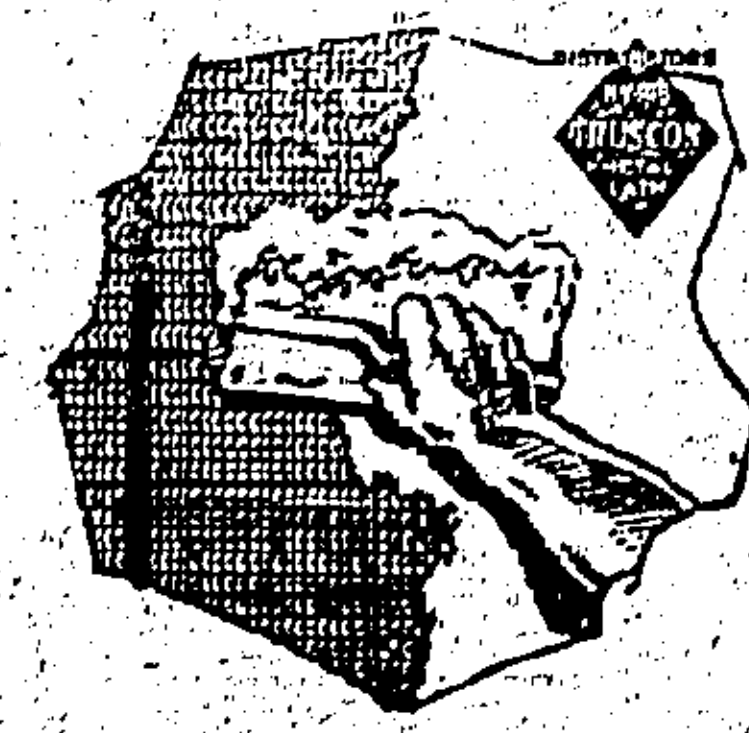
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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	30.01	29.97
Temperature	75	72	77
Humidity	80	81	67
Wind Direction	ESE	E	ESE
Force	3	3	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01

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Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 71

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ries, etc. at 1/6 per bottle. 1/3 per dozen.

# HEALTH OF SINGAPORE. NAVAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Now that the development of Singapore  
into a great naval base has become a  
reality which no future counsels are very  
likely to neutralize, says a Service paper,  
the rather important question of the  
health conditions of the place is occupy-  
ing official attention. The Admiralty re-  
cently called for statistics of sickness  
amongst the native labourers, who have  
been so far employed upon the works,  
and it is impossible to deny that these  
are anything but encouraging. Amongst  
the Chinese something like 75 per cent.  
have at one time or another come under  
medical treatment. The most prevalent  
trouble is malaria, to which the Federat-  
ed Malay States are particularly addic-  
ed in consequence of the humid heat of  
the climate.

Probably Singapore is not naturally  
more unhealthy than Colombo, and the  
remedy which has been employed in con-  
nection with the latter place is already  
being considered with regard to the  
former. The Hill Camp at Diyatalawa  
has proved the means of enormously re-  
ducing sickness amongst men belonging  
to the warships which spend any time in  
Colombo, and it is in contemplation to  
develop a similar scheme for Singapore.  
The difficulties are considerable, for the  
nearest suitable hill range in Johore  
State is about 70 miles away, and road-  
making over the intervening country  
presents rather a serious undertaking.  
The Malay Government is prepared to  
do its share, and, fortunately, the coun-  
try is just now in a pretty prosperous  
condition owing to the recovery in the  
rubber and tin industries. It does not  
seem too much to expect that by the time  
the new Singapore base is finished—and  
possibly a good deal earlier—a hill  
station will exist, with facilities for easy  
access, in readiness to receive the com-  
panies of ships which have to spend any  
length of time in the port.

## STAND AGAINST TAXES.

CHANNEL ISLANDS' POSITION.  
NEVER PART OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM.

The Committee of the Privy Council  
appointed to study the question of a  
contribution from the Channel Islands to  
the Imperial Exchequer arrived in  
Guernsey last month. The Committee  
consists of the Duke of Atholl (chair-  
man), Major-General Seely, Sir Henry  
Craik, M.P., and Mr. W. Graham, M.P.  
The general consensus of opinion may  
be summed up as follows: In Guernsey  
the line taken will be an actual disprop-  
ortion of the alleged facts and the figures  
contained in the Treasury Memorandum  
on the subject, and an effort to maintain  
that the islanders are totally unable to  
contribute in anything like the terms  
suggested.

Jersey, on the other hand, adopts a  
different attitude, and is expected to  
confine her attention to the unconstitu-  
tional attitude of the British Government  
in this matter and to take her stand on  
the great principle which is claimed as  
the sheet-anchor of British policy—no  
taxation without representation.

NOT PART OF UNITED KINGDOM.  
Jersey is not, and never has been, a  
part of the United Kingdom. She is  
part of the Duchy of Normandy, the  
nexus of the Channel Islands with the  
British Empire is not the Imperial Par-  
liament, but the Crown, and it is only  
through the fact of the Duke of Nor-  
mandy being also King of England, and  
the accident that really all the attributes  
of sovereignty have passed to Parliament,  
that it is being sought to rule Jersey  
from Whitehall.

"We will," the argument continues,  
"also point to the economy of the public  
services in these islands and the total  
absence of the bureaucracy of the United  
Kingdom. The privilege of honorary  
service is valued in the islands, and  
consequently our taxation is low. Our  
members of the States of Assembly are  
unpaid; so are our senior police officers,  
who perform a necessary service, as do our  
Mayors." In fact, the whole system of  
Government in the island is, and always  
has been, a splendid example of the  
efficiency of honorary service.

WORK FOR EVERYBODY.  
The Commissioners urge us to tax  
ourselves more heavily and hand the  
surplus to them. Do they believe this  
honorary service would then continue for  
the benefit of Whitehall and a bureau-  
cracy? We have no income tax, but  
nevertheless we have old-age pensions  
and workmen's compensation. Work on  
the roads and in the quarries of the  
island is provided for every able-bodied  
man unable to find other employment.  
To sum up, the general opinion of the  
islanders favours the taking over of the  
payment of war pensions to the islanders  
from His Majesty's Government, but  
will not countenance for one moment the  
payment to the Treasury of an annual  
contribution.

The islanders contend that they are as  
loyal to the Crown as ever, but they  
cannot agree to crush themselves for no  
useful purpose whatever.

Apart from certain quite trivial Crown  
property and ancient rights, the  
Channel Islands do not at present make  
any contribution at all to the Imperial  
revenue.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 24th, 1925.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,100 sel. 10,900 sa.
Chartered Bank	\$231 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$229 nom.
Do.	\$218 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$20 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$35 nom.
Caution Insurance	\$30 nom.
China Underwriters	\$30 buy.
North China Insurance	Tls. 140 nom.
Union Insurance	\$243 buy. & sa.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$160 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$600 sel.
Donghai	\$40 nom.
H.K. & C. M. Steamboats	\$204 buy.
Hongkong Tug	\$41 sel.
Indo-China (Fr.)	\$38 nom.
Do.	(Uel), London \$70 nom.
Do.	Hongkong \$70 nom.
Shell Transport	\$28 buy.
Star Ferries	\$38 sa.
Waterboats	\$10 buy.
Oriental Navigation	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$33 sel.
Malacca Sugars	\$43 nom.
Benguet	\$3 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	40/ nom.
Langkai (combined)	Tls. 334 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 184 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 34 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$31 buy.
Ranby	\$80/ nom.
Iron Mines	8/ nom.
Coal Companies	\$152 sel.
H.K. & E. Wharves	\$38 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	Tls. 160 buy.
Hongkong	Tls. 74 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 119 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$830 b. \$934 sa.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$50 nom.
Hongkong Realty (op.)	\$50 nom.
East Asiatic (Fr.)	\$6 sel.
H.K. Territorial (Fr.)	\$16 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$150 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$7 sel.
Bural Lands	Tls. 10 b. 94/10 sa.
Evo Cottons	Tls. 86 buy.
Oriental	Tls. 30 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$10 buy.
Amusements (new)	\$7 sel.
Canton Ice	\$18 sel.
Cements (combined)	\$18 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 nom.
Do. (new)	\$290 buy. \$3 sa.
China Buses	Tls. 104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$23 sel.
Do. (old)	\$18 nom.
Do. (new)	\$13 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$33 nom.
Do. (old)	\$21 sel.
Do. (new)	\$9.15 sel.
Constructions	\$2 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$15 buy. 19 sel.
Der A. Wing (Fr.)	\$13 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$53 sel.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 nom.
Do. (old)	\$13 nom.
Do. (new)	\$34 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$22 b. 21 sel.
Lana Crawfords	\$14 buy.
Machiasa	\$214 nom.
Peak Trans (old)	\$15.10 buy.
Do. (new) (op.)	\$9 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$5 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$15 sel.
Wm. Fowells	\$14 sel.

## RAILWAYMEN AS SHARE- HOLDERS.

N.U.R. LEADER ADVISES THEM TO  
TAKE UP STOCK.

Railway employees when the last mail  
left, Home, were taking a great interest  
in the issue by the Southern Railway of  
£3,000,000 5 per cent. Debenture stock  
in which they have been invited to take  
part.

Mr. J. B. Marchbank, assistant  
secretary and ex-president of the  
National Union of Railwaymen, gave  
the scheme his support when asked for  
his view.

"My personal view," he said, "is that  
railway stocks are a good investment,  
and any railwayman who may have any  
surplus money, although I do not expect  
there will be many, would be performing  
a public service in investing in the com-  
pany under which they are engaged."

Sir Herbert Walker, general manager  
of the Southern Railway explained the  
aim of the company in making the offer.  
"In these rather difficult times for  
railways it is essential," he said to an  
Evening Standard representative, "to  
keep operating costs in all departments  
down as low as possible, and with that  
aim in view it has been found in other  
businesses that if the staff are given a  
chance to become part proprietors, they  
inevitably take greater interest in the  
economical working of the concern."  
Such a policy tends to encourage  
esprit de corps and makes the man feel  
that he has a personal interest in the  
business. That is what we, the Southern  
Railway, want to encourage."

Seen in a motor accessory shop in  
Broadway, New York, to-day, a series  
of enamel plates for attachment to the  
rear end of motor cars—inscriptions as  
follows:—

"If you can read this you are too darn  
close."  
"If you must bump me use your head."  
"There's plenty of room in front."  
"I can stop—can you?"  
"Step in chicken, here's your coop."

The total output of the Kailan Mining  
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ended November 7th amounted to 89,619  
tons and the sales to 64,945 tons.



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**THE QUEEN'S.**

TO-DAY

**HAROLD LLOYD**

IN

**WHY WORRY.**

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## A REMINDER.

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AT THE  
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[2824]

## THEATRE ROYAL.

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at 9.15 p.m.

MATINEE:—(Children half price) Dec 16th at 4.30 p.m.

BOOKING COMMENCES MONDAY, Nov. 23rd  
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[2831]



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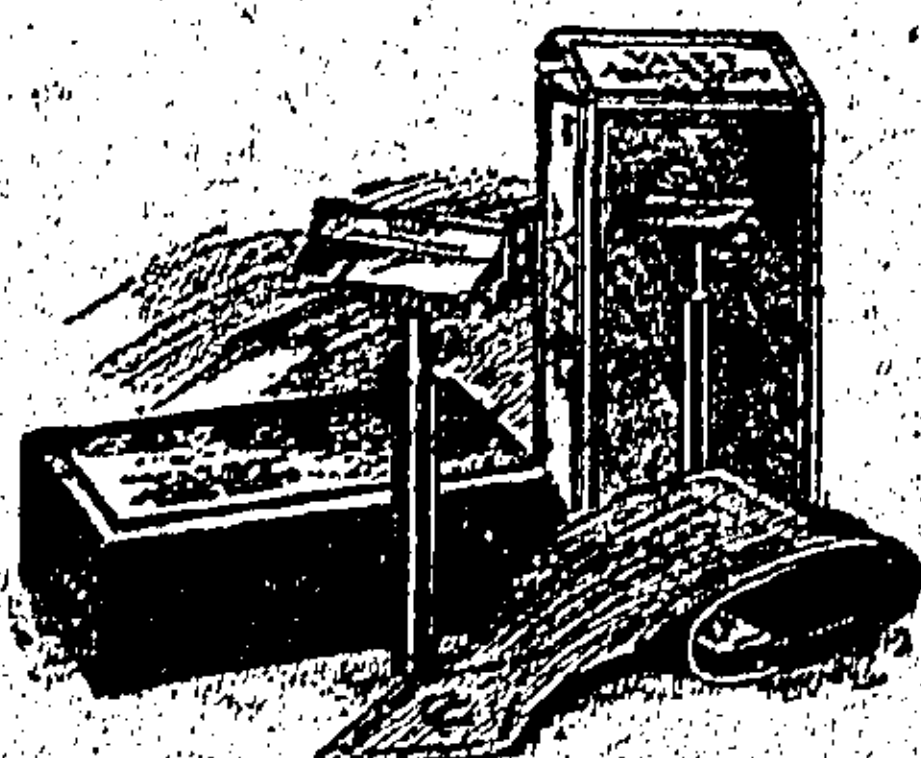
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HONGKONG.

THE CANTON DELEGATION.  
ENTERTAINED BY HONGKONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce yesterday entertained the Delegation from the Canton Chambers of Commerce, now in the Colony in connection with peace negotiations, to an excellent tiffin in the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel. The assembly numbered over seventy and represented all the leading banking, shipping and mercantile interests in the Colony.

The members of the Delegation from the Canton Chambers of Commerce were: Messrs. Wu Chung Tong, Lam Lai Sang, Kan Kum Shek, Chan Yuen Fung, Ma Pak Nin, Lau Tung Ping, Sung Chun Tong, Chan Sing Mee, Yuen Kum Sun, Ma Cho Kim, Lai Yee, Tam Tai Chee, Leung Pui Kie, Sung Kwei Chup, S. Job Fong, Chu Chak Sang, Hung Sin Hong, Wong Yuk Sing, Pun Kum Fong and Tse Tsok Kai.

Other Chinese guests present were: The Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Sen, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Messrs. Ma Tsui Chiu (Chairman, Tung Wah Hospital), Li Yau Cheung (Chairman, Chinese Chamber of Commerce), Li Yik Mui (Chairman, Ho Leung Kok), Dr. S. W. Tso, Messrs. Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Wong Kwong Tin, Ho Kwong and M. K. Lo.

The hosts were: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.), Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce (who presided), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. A. G. Lang (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.), the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird (Messrs. Palmer & Turner), Messrs. A. H. Barlow (Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation), A. H. Ferguson (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), J. B. Ross (Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.), L. E. Hopkins (P. & O. Banking Corporation), Geo. Hogg (International Banking Corporation), D. G. M. Bernard (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), J. Owen Hughes (Harry Wicking & Co.), G. M. Young (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), Paul Lauder (The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.), W. H. Bell (Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.), J. A. Plummer (Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.), T. G. Weal (Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), A. S. D. Cousland (Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.), R. M. Dyer (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.), D. O. Russell and W. L. Pattenden (W. R. Loxley & Co.), F. A. Perry (The British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.), W. A. Hannibal (Messrs. W. A. Hannibal & Co.), L. C. F. Bellamy (Hongkong Tramways, Ltd.), F. R. Marsh (Hongkong Electric Co.), A. W. van Aalst (Holland-China Trading Co.), J. M. Alves (Messrs. J. M. Alves & Co.), J. M. da Rocha (Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co.), R. E. Ost (Messrs. Arnold & Co., Ltd.), J. Reid (Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.), A. H. Compton (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.), R. G. Shewan and A. L. Shields (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.), W. S. Bailey (Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.), F. H. Crapnell (The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.), Allan Cameron (The Canadian Pacific Railway), J. Arnold (Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.), G. Miskin (Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd.), F. S. Harrison (The South British Insurance Co., Ltd.), G. H. Elliott (The Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.), L. J. Blackburn (Hongkong & China Gas Co.), D. H. Cameron (The Standard Oil Co. of New York) and M. F. Key (Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce).

An excellent tiffin was served by the Hongkong Hotel, the Menu being as follows:—

Fruit Cocktail.  
Mock Turtle Soup.  
Fried Garoupa.  
Chicken Pilau.  
Roast Turkey and Ham.  
Lemon Bavaroise.  
Raspberry Junket.  
Dessert. Coffee.

At the conclusion of tiffin Mr. Wu Chung Tong, Chairman of the Canton Delegation, proposed the toast of "His Majesty the King."

The CHAIRMAN (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) responded by proposing "The Chinese Government and the Provincial Government of Kwangtung."

Both toasts were enthusiastically honoured.

The CHAIRMAN then said: Gentlemen, on behalf of our General Chamber of Commerce here, represented by the very large number of hosts present, I desire most cordially to welcome you amongst us to-day. There are several firms and corporations represented at this table who have had over 70 years of continuous happy and beneficial trading associations with our friends in Canton, which have been temporarily interrupted by unfortunate misunderstandings, but which we are all sincerely confident will now speedily be dissolved. (Applause.)

It is in the belief that your visit to us—which we hope to reciprocate before many days have passed—will lead to an entire clearing up of the situation and the resumption of our former happy associations, that I ask the Members of our Association to rise and drink to "The health of our guests and the prosperity of the great City from which they come." (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Wu Chung Tong, in reply, said: It goes without saying that we highly appreciate the courtesies you have shown us to-day and hope you will give us an opportunity in the near future of reciprocating. I may venture to add that there has never been an occasion heretofore for Hongkong and Canton merchants to meet in this friendly manner. Mr. Fletcher said yesterday that personal talk in this way will serve to brush aside misunderstandings, and in my view such gatherings should take place more frequently in the future. The friendly ties between Chinese and foreign interests in South China will thus be greatly strengthened and similar misunderstandings will not arise again.

I may also quote the Chinese saying, "If we do not fight we shall never get to know one another well." (Laughter.) Now we look for a better understanding and we hope you will arrange more meetings of this kind in the days to come. If our Chambers of Commerce can be of use towards that end, please do not hesitate to call upon us. We are always ready to be at your service.

I take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for all the courteous hospitality shown to this Delegation by the Government, the merchants and the general public of Hongkong during our brief stay in the Colony. I need not say how much this will be appreciated by the public of Canton and I know that your courteous reception has been highly gratifying to the Chinese residents in this Colony.

You all know what our mission is, and we can assure you we will make every effort to bring these unfortunate misunderstandings to a happy conclusion. Gentlemen, I thank you. (Applause.)

Mr. Wu Chung Tong then called upon the guests to drink the health of the hosts and soon after this the proceedings terminated.

CONFERENCE AT CANTON.  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
APPOINTS DELEGATES.

At a meeting of the Chinese merchants and the Canton Delegates at the Chinese Merchants' Club yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Sen stated that the Government had appointed himself, together with the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, as representatives of the Government to confer with the Canton Government. Mr. Chow further stated that the Government had full confidence in the members of the delegation, and had expressed the sincere hope that they would be successful.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall thanked the Canton delegates for having visited Hongkong, and said that their visit had made it possible for the delegation of the Hongkong Government to visit Canton.

It is not yet known when the Government delegation will leave for Canton. A request has been sent to Canton, asking for the names of the Cantonese delegates who will confer with Hongkong's representatives. On receipt of this information a date for the conference in Canton will be announced.

## CHINESE OPERA.

MISS PIK WEN HA AT THEATRE ROYAL.

There was another well filled, though not a crowded house at the Theatre Royal yesterday evening, when Miss Pik Wen Ha, the famous Northern Chinese actress, gave her second performance of scenes from Chinese operas.

Old fashioned village home ditties were one of the attractive features of the first part of the programme, which consisted of a scene from a popular play, and was entitled "A Village Courtship."

The second part of the entertainment was "Romance and the Mendicant"—one of the oldest and most popular of the Chinese dramas back to the disturbed times of the Tang Dynasty. In both pieces Miss Pik demonstrated her brilliance as actress and vocalist, and a thoroughly appreciative audience enjoyed a strange but very fascinating show. Owing to delay in sailing, Miss Pik will give another performance at the Theatre Royal this evening.

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## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club in friendly fixtures on Saturday:—

First XI: v. Civil Service, at Home, commencing 1.15 p.m.:—R. Hancock (capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, H. J. Armstrong, A. W. Hayward, J. D. Humphreys, R. G. Lammert, T. B. Powell, E. K. Quick, L. P. Ralph, E. F. Stewart, R. E. A. Webster.

V.B.—Tiffin will be served in the Pavilion at 12.30 p.m.

Second XI: v. Cransgower at Happy Valley, commencing at 2 p.m.:—L. D. McNicol (capt.), C. L. E. Beecher, H. Griffin, P. Jackson, R. W. Lee, D. H. MacMaster, W. W. Mackenzie, A. K. MacKenzie, H. V. Parker, D. H. Sherman, G. R. Vallack.

## GOLF.

DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND OF  
CHAMPIONSHIP.

The draw for the first round of the match play stage of the Golf Championship to be played at Fanling is, as follows:—

H. U. Ireland and G. S. Archbutt.  
N. L. Smith and A. B. Purves.  
J. Bulmer Johnson and A. H. Ferguson.

L. S. Dodwell and F. J. de Rome, or  
J. L. Shellheer.

T. D. E. Pender and W. Douglas.  
Capt. Blexham and W. Lang.  
J. M. Walker and F. A. Redmond.  
R. M. Smith and T. G. Bennett.

The first and second rounds will be played on December 6th; semi-final on December 13th; and the final (36 holes) on December 20th.

Starting times will be arranged. Competitions will start in the afternoon, in the order in which they finish in the morning.

## ANNUAL SPORTS.

1st BATT. EAST SURREYS.

The 1st Bn. The East Surrey Regt., are holding their annual sports at Soekumpoo football ground, on Friday, 4th December, 1925. The following are the open events:—One Mile Race, open to the Navy and Army in South China; Tug-o-War, 110 stone (teams of ten), open to Company Teams, Battery R.A., Hongkong Police Force; Tug-o-War, 130 stone (teams of 10), open to Company Teams, Battery R.A., Hongkong Police Force; Tug-o-War, catch weight (teams of 10), open to all Indian Companies and Batteries, and Hongkong Police, Force, Indian Section.

## PROPOSED WALKING RACES.

Arrangements are being made to hold a walking race for lady members of the Portuguese community of Hongkong and Kowloon. The proposed course is from the Club de Recreio to Homantin and back, a distance of about 3.30 miles.

Another walking race open to the Portuguese community is likely to take place in January, when the course suggested is from Castle Peak to Kowloon, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles. This race will be in the nature of a trial for competitors who will represent Portugal in the proposed International Walking Race to take place early in the Spring.

## COURT MOURNING.

The Colonial Secretary communicates the following information:—It is announced that there will be two months' full Court Mourning for Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, and one month's half mourning as from the 20th of November.

During the period of full mourning His Excellency the Governor will be unable to give, or be present at, any public entertainment.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, stated:—

The anticyclone over Japan has weakened and moved eastward another anticyclone is forming over N.E. China. Moderate N.E. winds freshening later may be expected in the Formosa Channel along the S.E. and S. coasts of China over the Northern China Sea.

Local forecast so winds moderate to fresh, fair.

## SUMMARY COURT.

THE STORING OF A PRINTING PRESS.

At the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Wood, Woh Hoi Shan, who described himself as editor of a vernacular newspaper, claimed the return of a printing press which he had handed over to a Chinese, named Ng Wuk Hing for storage, or \$1,000 as its value.

Mr. R. A. Wadson appeared for plaintiff, while defendant was unrepresented.

Plaintiff said that he handed the press to defendant on October 11th, 1924. When he later asked that it be returned, defendant said that he had sold it for \$1,000. He (plaintiff) had bought it for \$2,000 and had tried to sell it for \$1,000, but failing to do so, had handed it to defendant to take charge of it for him.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

## MR. J. E. ATHERLEY.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE  
ADJOURNED.

FOUR NEW COUNTS TO BE ADDED.

The case in which Mr. J. Edward Atherley, formerly manager of Getz Bros. (of the Orient), Ltd., was to have been charged at the Criminal Sessions to-day with alleged embezzlement, was on the application of Counsel for the defence, Mr. Easley Zeilynn, at the Supreme Court yesterday, adjourned till next Sessions.

Mr. Zeilynn also asked for a reduction of the bail of \$30,000.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Counsel for the prosecution, agreed that it was rather high.

Bail was fixed at \$10,000, in two substantial surties.

Mr. Jenkin asked for permission to add four other counts to those which were indicted in the charge. They had reference, he said, to forged conversion of property, and were the result of an investigation of prisoner's banking accounts.

The Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) said he did not think that they could be added to the same indictment, but that a new indictment would have to be drawn up.

Accused will now appear at the December Criminal Sessions.

REVOLVER GIVEN BY A  
FRIEND.

CHINESE BOATMAN SENTENCED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton and Major C. Willson at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, a Chinese boatman was charged with having a revolver and two rounds of ammunition in his possession.

A Chinese detective, giving evidence, said that at 11.30 p.m. on the 17th inst., in consequence of a report made by a man who had been arrested in connection with an armed robbery, he boarded a boat lying alongside the Sham Sui Po ferry wharf. Here he found the prisoner asleep, and woke the man. The latter whispered to him that he had a revolver, and asked him not to tell the European Magistrate who was with the officers. Witness discovered in the right hand pocket of prisoner's overcoat a revolver which was loaded in two chambers only.

The prisoner, addressing the Magistrate, said he was merely a *fok*, his master being away from the vessel when the police raid occurred. A friend had called on him three hours prior to the raid and asked him to keep something for him until the next day. He did not know what it was until just before the raid. When he pulled his overcoat over him to go to sleep he found that his friend had put a revolver in the pocket. Their watches found prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.



# CANTON CONVERSATIONS.

CAN THE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT BE ENDED?

A HEART TO HEART TALK WITH DR. C. C. WU.

DIRECT NEGOTIATION ADVOCATED.

(By OLIVER T. BREAKSPEAR.)

For over six months Hongkong's normal life and trade have been upset. In June last, suddenly and without warning, the friendly relations between this Colony and Canton were severed, and since that date residents here have been in a state of bewilderment, wondering in the first place why they should have been singled out for attack, and, secondly, whether the old, free and easy intercourse between themselves and their neighbours would ever be restored. Naturally the air has been thick with rumours. Everyone has some sort of theory regarding the real origin of the strike and boycott and there are many and varied speculations concerning the probable outcome. But no one, as far as I have been able to judge—and I was here at the commencement of the trouble and have followed its development very closely—has been able to give an intelligent or logical exposition of the policy of the Canton Government. At what goal are they directing their efforts? What is their ultimate desire? The issues have become so involved; labour questions so inextricably mixed up with international politics that no British subject, no foreigner in China to-day can answer those questions, and yet they are questions which demand clear and convincing answers if we are to find a solution of the problems which confront us.

Last week, therefore, in the hope of throwing a little light on the position I decided to appeal to the fountain head, to Dr. C. C. Wu, the well-known and British trained barrister-at-law who, as Mayor of Canton and a member of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Government, is unquestionably a man of considerable power and influence in the Kuomintang Party. My letter to him was as follows:—"Dear Sir, It has been suggested more than once that the *Hongkong Daily Press* does not give a true picture of the political situation in Canton, and that it often misrepresents the aims and objects of the Kuomintang Government.—I scarcely think such a charge can be substantiated. In any case I can assure you that my one desire, as a newspaper director, is to record nothing but facts for the information of our readers and to be absolutely impartial in any comments that may be made upon those facts.—If we have made mistakes or published mis-statements it is solely due to unreliable sources of information. The trouble, however, is to obtain sources of information that may be regarded with absolute confidence. Casting round to find some way of overcoming this difficulty I have come to the conclusion that it would probably serve a useful purpose if I came to Canton and saw you personally. Would you grant me the favour of an interview and possibly introduce me to some of your colleagues in the Government? I should much appreciate the opportunity of making your acquaintance and of obtaining from you, and other Ministers, an account of the true trend of affairs in Kwangtung. Naturally, I am writing solely in my capacity as Managing Director of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. But I think you will agree that publicity on the right lines concerning the present relationship between Canton and Hongkong would be advantageous to both sides, and would probably have the effect of clearing up some of the misunderstandings which now exist. We may not find ourselves completely in accord on all questions of political principle, but I can certainly guarantee that the aspirations of the Canton Government will be fairly represented in our columns. If you would be good enough to fix an appointment for any day in the near future, when you could conveniently give me an hour or two of your valuable time, I would arrange to be in Canton to keep it. Yours truly, etc."

I immediately received a courteous reply fixing an appointment for Sunday morning. This appointment was kept. I left Shanghai by the British bridge an hour before the time arranged for the interview because I was uncertain where the Canton Municipality was situated and whether I might be delayed on my journey. But I had no trouble whatsoever. I walked along Shaki and some distance down the Bund until I came to a garage where I hired a car. On the way several rich-looking pullers wished to secure me as a fare, but I refused their offers on the ground that their vehicles were scarcely suited to the importance of my errand. Otherwise no notice at all was taken of me. Certainly there was no manifestation of dislike or animus on the part of the crowds of people through whom I passed.

Arriving at the Municipality as the result of a five minutes drive, the chauffeur made me understand that he wanted \$3.30. My tender of a \$1 was scornfully refused, and then, feeling far from home, and being unduly impressed, perhaps, at the sight of the soldiers armed with carbines at the gates and by the many accounts of disorder and riot that had reached me, I weakly compromised with an offer of \$2 which was accepted. From my experience of taxis this extortion can scarcely be regarded as a sign of abnormality, but is rather, I think, a proof that the City is returning to normal conditions.

Once inside the Municipal Building the soldiers were particularly friendly. They informed me by signs that no one was expected there until 7 o'clock in the evening. They brought in a few friends and attendants to help explain matters to me but we could not reach any common understanding, and finally they left me to my own devices simply grinning at my foolishness in wasting time over what in their opinion was obviously a fruitless errand.

Fortunately, however, I had not long to wait. Within a quarter of an hour, at the sound of an approaching car there was a sharp exclamation from the guards. They draw themselves up smartly to attention and a second later Dr. Wu himself appeared on the scene.

Then followed the talk on the political situation in Canton for which my trip had been undertaken. Dr. Wu was extremely pleasant. Now and again, it seemed that a hard and slightly bitter note crept into his voice when he spoke of Canton's grievances, but he answered all my questions—and some of them were pointed and, perhaps, even a little personal—with frankness and without the least hesitation or doubt. The discussion lasted in the office from 11 until 1. Then an adjournment was made to a nearby restaurant and it was continued over the carcases of two excellently cooked pigeons and a few trifles of asparagus. From the restaurant we drove to the Headquarters of the Nationalist Government. I suggested to Dr. Wu that the Government might like me to attend their meeting which was due at 3 o'clock, but he laughingly replied that it was simply a Committee meeting regarding the Arsenal and probably would not interest me. He, therefore, left to attend the meeting alone and instructed his chauffeur to drive me back to the British gate on Shamenee where one car pass in and out freely. To enter or to leave Shamenee by the French gate a pass from the French Consul is still required.

I will now endeavour to give my impression of the four hours conversation we had. Dr. Wu asked me whether I intended to use his name in connection with anything I might publish. I replied "Most certainly." He had no objection, but expressed a desire not to be misrepresented and I promised not to put any words into his mouth. I, therefore, for the sake of clearness any questions and answers are given in the first person it must not be assumed that the words quoted are those actually spoken. I only profess to give what, in my opinion, is a fair representation of the trend of the argument.

## THE CONFERENCE IN HONGKONG.

To commence with Dr. Wu gave me an outline of the form of Government adopted in Canton, explaining the co-operation between the Nationalist Government, the Provincial and Municipal Governments and the Kuomintang Party Committee. Then we traced the sequence of events which has led to the present unfortunate position. I will deal with these matters later. First of all I wish to place on record Dr. Wu's opinion of the conference between the Canton and Hongkong merchants held in Hongkong over the weekend. He considered it impossible for such a conference to achieve any practical result for the simple reason that the Canton Committee was "unauthorised." I pointed out that in Hongkong, at any rate, there was a distinct understanding that the Committee had been elected and duly accredited by the principal Canton Commercial Guilds. This was not denied and I then asked if the Government would permit the Labour Unions to interfere with any arrangement made, supposing it was proved that the merchants themselves wished to lift the boycott and recommence trading. The answer, in effect, was that the merchants could not lift the boycott except in agreement with the Unions because it would be of little use selling bales of goods if the labourers were not available to handle the goods sold. The question of the intervention of the Government thus did not arise.

Why, I then suggested, does the Committee go to Hongkong? Is their journey simply a waste of time? It is largely a matter of courtesy, replied Dr. Wu. Several Hongkong delegates have been to Canton and it was thought that the visits should be returned. Moreover, I believe terms were drawn up some weeks ago and the Canton merchants wished to know whether there was any answer to those terms. Several members of the Committee came to see me and asked if the Government would object to their going to Hongkong. Without any enquiry into the purpose of the journey

## GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

The Government have appointed the following committee to visit Canton:

Hon. Sir Paul Chater.  
Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son.  
Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall.  
Mr. D. G. M. Bernard.

This committee comprises the Senior member of the Executive Council, the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council and the Head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

As will be seen from the article by Mr. Breakspear on this page Dr. Wu has stated that the trouble between Hongkong & Canton can be settled by direct negotiation and that Canton is prepared to appoint a Committee to meet duly authorised representatives from this Colony.

The Hongkong Committee has been named. We hope Canton will follow suit and that the two bodies will quickly clear away the existing misunderstandings.

I replied "No." Having made the Government's attitude clear, I asked what was the purpose of the visit, whether it was solely a visit of courtesy. They replied that it was a visit of courtesy in the first place but at the same time it might be regarded as a little more than that. They then explained that the Hongkong merchants had had time to consider the terms which had been forwarded and they hoped now to get an answer to them. "But," added Dr. Wu, "if you were to ask any of those Canton merchants whether they were authorised to negotiate a settlement I certainly do not think they would tell you they were so authorised."

"How can we in Hongkong judge whether a Committee comes with proper credentials and power to negotiate," I retorted. "If a committee from Canton states that it is authorised to effect a settlement you may rest assured that it has full power, was the answer. It would not make such a claim unless its credentials were beyond dispute. The questions involved are political, commercial and labour questions, and it is, therefore, quite possible that the Committee would have to include Government and Labour as well as commercial representatives."

## THE QUESTION OF TERMS.

With reference to the terms mentioned I remarked that the only terms I could recall were some drawn up by the strikers which were afterwards stated to be unofficial. Moreover, I pointed out that they included questions which Hongkong with the best will in the world, could not discuss because they were entirely outside the Colony's jurisdiction. Dr. Wu said his recollection was rather different to mine, but as we had not the terms before us at the moment we could not settle the point. However, I continued, if a *suggestion* had to depend entirely upon terms formulated by strikers it would never be achieved because such terms, drawn up by men ignorant of international politics and the limitations of a Crown Colony, would not only contain extravagant labour demands but almost inevitably would include matters which could only be decided

after negotiation, with all foreign powers. Dr. Wu was inclined to agree with this view but repeated that, as far as his memory served, the terms which he had in mind did not include anything but local matters which it was competent for Hongkong to discuss. He realised, however, that in any case the local questions had to be entirely separated from the international questions and he was confident they could be so separated.

## GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE.

From the foregoing I think it may be fairly concluded that the strike, the boycott and the Government attitude are interdependent. If the strike ends the boycott automatically ceases and the Government immediately becomes more friendly disposed towards us as neighbours. The question then is which yields the most influence; which section must take the initiative in reaching a settlement—the strikers, the Canton commercial community or the Canton Government. It is a purely personal opinion, but I am convinced that the Government have the fullest command of the situation. Although officially they may remain apart from the Labour Unions, which have their own organisation and their own "Parliament," the Government, if they wished, could without great difficulty carry through any policy they agreed should be carried through. There is little doubt that what one may call the other parties to the dispute on the Canton side would come into line.

## DIRECT NEGOTIATION.

Does the Canton Government wish to end the trouble? I put this question quite frankly to Dr. Wu. We realise that the present position cannot be continued indefinitely, he replied. We should like to see it ended and I think it can be ended.

How?—By direct negotiation. By that you mean?—That two bodies, one from Hongkong and one from Canton, properly authorised to effect a settlement, must come together. As I have already said you may rely upon it that any such Committee appointed in Canton would have full power to act.

What sort of a Committee would you consider Hongkong should appoint? That is purely Hongkong's affair. We should not care whether it was a Committee or one delegate, although considering the variety of questions to be discussed it would probably be advisable to have more than one delegate.

There I will leave this aspect of the matter for the time being and turn to another part of our discussion.

## STRIKE PICKETS.

We believe in Hongkong, rightly or wrongly, I said, that the strikers are being kept away from their work against their will.

How could we control such a huge body of men in such circumstances was the response. Our troops are away on the different fronts and we have comparatively few police in Canton, certainly not enough for such work as that.

The strikers are unorganised and unarmed. Could not half a dozen men with rifles keep a big crowd of them in subjection?—You are wrong in thinking that the strikers are unorganised. They are exceedingly well organised. They have a Central Committee which they regard as their Parliament. The members of that Committee are elected by the strikers themselves. That Committee appoints the strike pickets and decides questions of labour policy.

Supposing the Government to-morrow issued a proclamation announcing that all strikers could return to work, or remain as they are, without fear of molestation whichever course they decided to adopt, would you think it would be the result? Don't you think that they would rush back to their former employment?—I cannot say what would happen under those conditions. But such a Proclamation would not be sufficient. If the Government issued a statement that the strikers could return to work if they wished, but that all patriotic Chinese, all who desired to see some improvement in the relations between their country and foreign nations would remain on strike, I do not think anything more than a negligible quantity would leave.

We have been informed that the strike pickets are battering upon the trade of the country and are waxing fat as the result of illegal exactions. Naturally they would be strongly opposed to a settlement which would deprive them of their lucrative employment.—I do not suggest that all the strike pickets are angels and no doubt there are some who exceed their duty. When they are discovered they are dealt with.

Is it true that the Government disarmed a large number of strike pickets yesterday?—Yes. They were found to have been doing what they ought not to have done. Our action in the matter proves, I think, that we are not afraid of the strike pickets as has sometimes been suggested.

## STRIKE FINANCES.

Then I put a direct question regarding the present finances of the strikers. I am informed, I said, that the strikers have managed to collect the tidy sum of a million and a half dollars. Is that correct?—Dr. Wu did not at first understand the query. You mean, he said, that they have collected a million and a half from all sources since the commencement of the strike?—No, I replied. They have at the moment a million and a half in their Treasury—a nice little nest egg for anyone to raid.—Dr. Wu laughed heartily at the suggestion and a companion joined in his merriment. "I only wish they had," he said, "we might get a loan from them."

(Continued on next Column.)

## SPECIAL REDUCTION!!!

S. & W.

ASPARAGUS

PER 85 TIN NET.

PER 10.00 DOZ. NET.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PROVISION DEPT.

## ONLY ONE VISIT FRENCH STORE

You will be surprised by the Variety and Highest Quality of the New  
**CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.**  
MARRONS GLACES EXTRA VANILLES in Tins and by Weight.  
BONBONS CHOCOLAT LIQUEURS in Fancy Boxes.  
DELICIOUS ENGLISH CAKE.  
DRAGEES—Amandes Imperiales Surines. Bonbons Liqueur. Bonbons Nougat.  
Fraises Extra. Caracols Mous. Gomme Assorties.  
CHOCOLAT—Bonbons Nougat Extra. Bonbons Chocolat. Bonbons Montelinas. Tinges Creme Menthe. Bonbons Nougat Extra. Sarladaise. Cerises au Lys—Nougatine de Nerves Extra.  
NOUGAT EXTRA and A great Assortment of FINE FANCY BOXES, etc., etc.  
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## COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

EIGHTSOME REEL,  
FOURSOME REEL,  
LANCERS,  
CALEDONIANS,  
FOX-TROTS, WALTZES  
AT  
**ANDERSON'S.**

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GENTLEMEN'S  
TAILORS and OUTFITTERS  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS - PEDDER STREET.

The Perfect Cut, Style and Excellence  
of Material and Workmanship of a

POWELL

OVERCOAT  
TAILOR MADE

are known by their Smartness and Reliability. Raglan Sleeve, Loose Fitting, Is proving to be one of the Most Popular Models of the Year.

QUALITIES NOW SHOWING.  
From \$45.00 to \$85.00.

Ready-to-wear or Made to Your Measures.

CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.  
So far I have dealt with the strike and boycott as they exist, without entering into the reasons why they were started, and have discussed them as factors in the situation which can only be settled by negotiation on both sides. That is the Chinese point of view and it seems to me essential that we should endeavour thoroughly to understand it if we are to find a way out of the present impasse and to clear away misconceptions. It is of no use shutting our eyes to the fact that our former friends are suffering from an acute sense of grievance. It does not help matters to insist that that grievance is of their own making. Our conviction on this point should simply make us redouble our efforts to clear it away.  
I will endeavour to-morrow to give in broad outline the constitution of the Canton Government and to show how the various committees function and maintain contact with each other.  
(To be Continued.)



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**RESIDENT AGENT** in various Ports and Trade-centres. Required by Important **CONTINENTAL TEXTILE (COTTON) MANUFACTURER**. Must be thoroughly experienced in the Trade. A pleasant place give fullest details of Post and Present Engagements. State Remuneration Required. Strictest confidence observed. Reply to E. A. SCOTT, 74, Elmhouse Road, LONDON, S.W. 17. [2904A]

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## SILVER LOAN 1925.

## ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

**THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL** will hereby invite Applications for Debentures in the **SILVER LOAN OF 1925**. Rate of Interest 6 per cent. per annum, payable on June 30th and December 31st in each year.

Prices of issue until further notice, Shanghai Tael 99 per cent. Redemption on December 31st, 1935, at par, under the operation of a Sinking Fund. The Debentures may, however, be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31st, 1935, or on any subsequent date, subject to the Council giving Six Calendar Months' Notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of Partial Redemption of the Loan, the Numbers of Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by Drawing.

Scarf will be issued in Denominations of Shanghai Tael 5,000, Shanghai Tael 1,000, Shanghai Tael 500 and Shanghai Tael 100 to suit the convenience of Applicants. APPLICATION FORMS can be obtained from the LOCAL OFFICE of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, or from the Acting Treasurer and Comptroller, SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Administration Building, Shanghai, to whom all Enquiries should be addressed. [2904]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

**THE Motorship "VOGTLAND"** having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified, that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 2nd December, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 30th November, 1925.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JESSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1925. [2906]

## S.S. "YALOU."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON &c.** from LA PALLETTE and COGNAC &c. s.s. "MEINAM," in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 12 Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 28th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before To-day, the 1st December, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

K. BODENFUESS, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1925. [2899]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at KOWLOON in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the LAND OFFICE as **KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 610**. Together with the Messuages, Erections and Buildings thereon known as Nos. 1, 2, & 3 CANTON VILLAS, KOWLOON. Area: 39,380 Square Feet.

Crown Rent: \$12,200.

TO BE SOLD BY

## PUBLIC AUCTION

IN THREE LOTS

ON

WEDNESDAY, 9th DAY OF DECEMBER,

1925, at 3 o'clock P.M.

AT

Their SALER'S ROOMS, No. 5a, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

BY

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING Co., Ltd., Auctioneers.

For further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:-

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES

& MASTER.

Princes Building, Hongkong.

Mortgagee's Solicitors,

Hongkong, 24th November, 1925. [2903]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

ON DECEMBER 1st, 1925, ANDERSON & ANHE, MARINE SURVEYORS, 16, Connaught Road Central, WILL REMOVE THEIR OFFICE to 1st FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDING, ENTRANCE, COVINGTON ROAD, Hongkong, 19th November, 1925. [2899]

## NOTICE.

ALICIA CRANE, LOIS ROBERTSON.

ANY Person having Information which will lead to the Discovery of the whereabouts of either of the Above-named Persons is Requested to Communicate with:- MESSRS. DEACONE Solicitors, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [2887]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**THE EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING AT HAPPY VALLEY HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1925, owing to the death of H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

The First Race will be Run at 2 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00.

Soldiers and Sailors Uniform—Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to the Present. [2899]

## Y. M. C. A.

## THE NEW BUILDING.

SALISBURY ROAD, KOWLOON.

WILL BE OPENED

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF THURSDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1925, at 5.30 P.M.

The Directors extend a Cordial Invitation to All who are interested to be Present. [2897]

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## INTIMATION

## THE SPIRIT OF CHEERFULNESS

Cheerfulness is largely a matter of outlook. The World is never such a bad place if thoughts dwell on its bright side. After all the happiest life is made up of working hard, playing hard, and rightly appreciating upon suitable occasion the really helpful partnership of:-

## DEWAR'S

## DEWAR'S

"White Label" and "Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King

## SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

[290]

## BIRTH.

DAVIES.—At the French Hospital, on November 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. McG. DAVIES, a son. [2905]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 25th, 1925.

## GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

We sincerely believe that the Government Committee appointed to visit Canton have every prospect of being successful in their mission. From the interesting interview with Dr. C. C. Wu published in our columns this morning it will be seen that the troubles which have arisen between this Colony and South China have become too complicated and embrace too great a variety of questions to be settled by merchant conferences. Dr. Wu, however, is of the opinion that the 'troubles are open to settlement and suggested "direct negotiation" as the most practical means of reaching the desired end. He stated that Canton would appoint a duly authorised committee to meet a similar body from Hongkong. Upon the Canton Committee there is no doubt that Government representatives will find a place. It was essential, therefore, that the Committee from Hongkong to meet in conference on equal terms would have to include Government representatives also. We are glad the Government has recognised this for we believe it to be the crux of the whole matter. The Committee now appointed by His Excellency is a strong one comprising the Senior Member of the Executive Council, the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council and the head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. If Canton will nominate a body of similar calibre, we do not think time will be wasted upon the discussion of extraneous questions

but that, at last, a real attempt will be made to arrive quickly at an intelligent understanding of the whole situation. That being done we feel that the resumption of trade and the renewal of friendly relationship between Hongkong and its neighbours will not be long delayed.

## THE TRADE POSITION AT HOME.

It is interesting to observe the amount of attention devoted in recent speeches by Cabinet Ministers at Home to the subject of the Trade position. That the only cure for unemployment is a revival of trade is self-evident and does not need to be emphasised, but the great question is: How is that revival to be encouraged and promoted? The Home Secretary (Sir W. JOHNSON HICKS) urges the necessity for harder work all round. "The employer," he said, "must work harder to-day. The man who thought that because he had one half-day's golf before the war, he could now take two half-days off is a rotter." The President of the Board of Trade (Sir PHILIP CURRIE-Lister) advises the nation to set its house in order, "perfect our organisation of the manufacturing and selling side, eliminate waste, reduce our costs, and bring our prices to a competitive level." A great deal, he said, had been already done towards that end. Many manufacturers had taken contracts which had yielded no profit, in order to increase their output and reduce costs.

There are indications, the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE says, that things are improving. He believes the British Empire Exhibition has been responsible for this in no small measure, and he looks forward to British trade being further stimulated by the revival of the British Industries Fair. Furthermore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL) in a recent speech expressed his belief that the great Pact negotiated at Locarno will make for prosperity. He had been, he said, that it would be the signal for a very large expansion of trade throughout Great Britain, "if it were not for the fact that we were somewhat overhung by the fear of a great industrial disturbance in May, when the coal situation would have to be reviewed." Every travelling salesman would be ready to corroborate that statement. It applies with very striking force to the coal export trade itself. Foreign consumers who have been accustomed to make forward contracts with every confidence that the supplies would be forthcoming, now hesitate, apprehending that they might be landed in serious difficulties next year by failure to deliver supplies if the threats publicly made by the more violent of the men's leaders are fulfilled.

The Government cannot afford to lightly regard these threats, and it has been made abundantly clear that they do not. The Conservative Government has about its "surrender" to the terrorists when it granted a subsidy to the industry, but Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL in one of his recent speeches declared that "The Parliament returned a year ago had no fear of doing its duty in any crisis that might arise, and if the occasion came when every effort had been exhausted to avert a collapse and a quarrel with the trade unions of the country, and if it became a question as to whether this country was to be governed under the old constitution or by some new form of Soviet—if ever that issue arose, he was certain the people might rely on the Government they had returned fearlessly to do their duty to the end. He was sure that the strength of the British nation would always be found to be far greater than any class or section of the community." And the Home Secretary (Sir W. JOHNSON HICKS) has considered it necessary to give in rather striking terms in a public speech the assurance that the Government were fully alive to the needs of the life of the country in the event of a general strike, added that he was quite satisfied with the plans that were in being to meet it. He could not understand, he

said, such a miserable lack of confidence in the Government to deal with such a crisis as some people disclosed. "Did they think the Government were fools?" he asked. "If," he exclaimed, "the Government were such fools, as not to know that men and women wanted coal, food, and electricity, and transport in a general strike, and took no precautions, they would deserve not merely to be turned out; they would deserve to have their heads on the lamp-posts of Whitehall!" Nevertheless the fact remains that while the possibility of a general strike looms ahead, trade recovery is bound to be slow. The sooner that dark shadow is dispelled the better will it be for the coal industry itself as well as for the many great manufacturing industries which are dependent on it.

The memorial service in commemoration of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra is to be held at St. John's Cathedral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The 13th Heavy Battery, R.A., depart with the 1st Loyal Regt. to-day on the Derbyshire and are due to arrive at Bombay for disembarkation about December 10th.

During the week ended November 21st the only notifiable diseases brought to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health was one case of scarlet fever and one of enteric fever—both patients being Chinese.

It is announced in Straits papers that Mr. G. A. Harriman, formerly of Hongkong, has established himself in Singapore as a stock, share and general broker under the firm name and style of Harriman & Company.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. BRIAND AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

PARIS, November 24th.

One of M. Briand's main objections to the Premiership is his desire to remain at the Foreign Office to finish the work connected with Locarno.

The Radicals are agitating for a Herriot Cabinet to include Socialists, but thirty Socialist Deputies are opposed to participation in the Government, hence the Left Cartel is threatened with a split.

The solution of the crisis, therefore, is likely to be delayed, owing to the difficulty of finding a stable majority on which either a Cartel Cabinet or a Concentration Ministry could be based.

## EARLIER CABLES.

M. BRIAND AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

PARIS, November 23rd.

The Chamber by 234 votes to 44 has adopted the emergency Bill authorising an increase of one-and-a-half milliard francs in the limit of the Banque de France's advances to the Treasury.

M. Briand has refused the Premiership for the moment, but has promised to explore the possibilities of forming a combination with a stable majority. The prospect of success is doubtful.

## THE SENATE'S APPROVAL.

LATER.

The Senate, by 170 votes to 103 adopted the Bill with regard to the Banque de France advances to the Treasury.

## LATEST CABLES.

## THE ACTIVITY IN THE RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, November 24th.

The rubber share market remains the centre of attraction of the Stock Exchange but while conditions in this section are most active dealers are now exercising a little more restraint, and although in one or two places prices have given way slightly, the tone generally remains very firm.

## GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS IN DIFFICULTIES.

BERLIN, November 24th.

The Richard Kahn Trust, consisting of a score of machine-building firms in Berlin and South Germany, has applied for "official supervision" on account of the worsening of the economic situation and the scarcity of credit.

Simultaneously, the Stinnes A.F.A. Motor Car Company has finally announced its bankruptcy after a long fight to keep going.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

PROF. MACNEILL'S RESIGNATION A SURPRISE.

LONDON, November 23th.

The two other Irish Boundary Commissioners, Mr. Justice Feetham and Mr. Joseph K. Fisher, have issued a statement on Prof. MacNeill's announcement. They say that the resignation came to them as a complete surprise as Prof. MacNeill had previously clearly stated his intention of joining them in signing the award embodying the boundary line whose general features were approved and recorded in the Minutes on October 17th. The whole work of the Commission since October 17th had proceeded on the basis of the definite understanding that the award would be unanimous, the Commissioners having agreed to sink their differences of opinion.

Mr. Justice Feetham and Mr. Fisher reserve a fuller statement until the time comes to issue their report.

## GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

RIGHT TO COLONIAL MANDATES.

BERLIN, November 23rd.

In the Reichstag, Herr Luther, in pointing out that Germany was sure of a seat on the Council of the League of Nations, said that Germany's right to Colonial Mandates had been acknowledged and the Government expected its claims to be conceded.

## BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED.

ALLEGED TO BE A RUM RUNNER.

NEW LONDON, CONN., November 23rd.

The British schooner *Ocean Maid* has been seized outside the twelve mile limit, but the coast-guard maintain that the seizure is permissible as she is within one hour's sailing distance from the coast. The schooner was taken after the capture of the "speed boat" *Helen*, which was conveying liquor, allegedly from the *Ocean Maid*. Three men on the *Helen* and eight on the *Ocean Maid* have been arrested.

## AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

SOUTHERNERS' WIN EASILY.

ADELAIDE, November 23rd.

South Australia scored 301 for 9 and declared. Pritchard knocked up 167.

West Australia replied with 177 (Grimmett taking 6 for 78), and followed on with 155 (Wall taking 6 for 40 and Grimmett 4 for 67).

South Australia, going in to bat again, compiled 32 for the loss of one wicket, thus gaining the victory by nine wickets.

## THE F.A. CUP.

REPLAYED GAMES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Replayed matches in the final qualifying round of the Football Association Cup resulted as follows:—

Barnet, 3; Redhill, 1.  
Sittingbourne, 1; Sheppey U., 0.  
Wellington, 6; Burton, 1.

## LATEST CABLES.

## OBITUARY.

WIDOW OF EX-KING THEBAW.

RANGOON, November 24th.

The death is announced of Supayalat, widow of the ex-King Thebaw.

## LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

## ROWDY AMERICAN STUDENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY CELEBRATIONS.

EVANSTON, November 24th.

Celebrating the past year's football achievements of their team, students of the North Western University here yesterday evening burned down the unoccupied "Fraternity Club" and started several other small fires, and fought the police and firemen who attempted to interfere. Several were injured on both sides. The Police finally had to resort to tear gas in order to disperse a thousand men and girl students.

Subsequently the students started to burn an old wooden stadium, but desisted when the University football captain explained that the new stadium would probably not be ready until next autumn.

## AMERICA'S AERIAL DEFENCES.

COL MITCHELL IN WITNESS-BOX.

WASHINGTON, November 24th.

Colonel Mitchell giving evidence in his own defence at the Court-martial reiterated the charge that American Government Departments were "guilty of almost treasonable negligence," because they had not provided adequate aerial defence against foreign aggression. He gave it as his opinion that an enemy aeroplane a hundred miles out at sea could drop bombs wirelessly directed at will within an area as large as New York City, and never miss a target.

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

STEWART'S STIRRING RUGBY.

SURPRISES IN THE LEAGUE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 21st.

Glasgow High School stock is going down; both in the East and the West they have lately come bad croppers. Last week they did not show the improvement expected of them, and they went under in a game in which Stewartians were worthy winners. The battle was chiefly between the forwards, the Edinburgh lot being superior. Heriot's for the fourth Saturday in succession had Border opposition, but Gals fared no better than the others. The better form on the part of Heriot's has evidently come to stay, and Gals found them in one of their rampant moods. That the score was confined to such reasonable limits was due to a stout defence on the part of the Borderers. The chief factor was the brilliancy of the Heriot backs. The game between Watsonians and Edinburgh Wanderers was looked forward to with interest, but the strong westerly gale prevented the game from being played. Watsonians were perhaps hardly valued for the victory, which they owed to the ability of the backs to snap up chances. When one considers that Wanderers spent at least three-quarters of the game in Watsonian territory, and yet lost, there is something wrong. That something is certainly not with the forwards. Wanderers have a pack second to none in Scotland. They are big and heavy, and must be the fastest forwards playing. The meeting between those Edinburgh clubs, University and the Academicals, held little that was worthy of note. One saw two good packs whose work was nullified by the feeble efforts of their three-quarters. None of the Glasgow engagements were of much importance. Principal results:—

Heriot's (F.P.), 23; Gals, 9.  
Stewart's College, 6; Glasgow H.S., 0.  
Watsonians, 14; Edin. Wanderers, 3.  
Edin. University, 9; Edin. Academicals, 3.  
Glas. Academicals, 38; Edin. Institution, 5.  
Selkirk, 14; R.H.S. (F.P.), 6.  
Jedforest, 3; Hawick, 9.  
Kelso, 34; Langholm, 6.  
Kelvin Academicals, 6; Greenock Wanderers, 3.  
West of Scotland, 24; Hillhead H.S., 7.

THE FEATURE of the League is the form shown by the leading clubs. St. Mirren not only maintained their position at the top, but relatively are now clearly ahead of Rangers, Celtic, and Airdrieonians; and Motherwell retained second place with a similarly good title to the distinction. There is nothing freakish about the positions of either, and if further proof were called for as to the merit and ability of these clubs it was forthcoming when alone of the competitors they secured victories on the grounds of opponents. At Kilmarnock, where Airdrieonians were defeated the previous week, St. Mirren disposed of their Ayrshire opponents by a display of all round excellence. At Hamilton, Motherwell won similarly against the country rivals, fine half-back played and the craft and finish of their forwards giving them the advantage. Rangers atoned for their defeat in the Glasgow Cup by defeating Celtic, but the game was a poor one all over. Airdrieonians went further behind by losing at Falkirk. Doubtless the Lanarkshire team will regain some of their lost power, but they were beaten by opponents more incisive and enterprising in attack. Aberdeen seem to get from bad to worse. Everything in the scoring line was in their favour when they led by two goals against Dundee, but the Dark Blues of Tayside suddenly rounded on the Dons and never led up until they were a goal in the lead. Aberdeen have now lost half of the games played. Dundee United showed up poorly when they lost to Queen's Park. Results:—

Hibernians, 0; Heart of Midlothian, 0.  
Cowdenbeath, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.  
Clydebank, 3; Partick Thistle, 2.  
Dundee, 3; Aberdeen, 2.  
Falkirk, 2; Airdrieonians, 1.  
Hamilton Academical, 3; Motherwell, 2.  
Kilmarnock, 3; St. Mirren, 3.  
Morton, 3; St. Johnstone, 1.  
Queen's Park, 2; Dundee United, 1.  
Rangers, 1; Celtic, 0.

## WELSH DAM DISASTER.

A thrilling experience was undergone by several Dolgarrog villagers, says a London wire of November 24th. One of the most remarkable escapes was that of a man and his family who lived in a bungalow. The man was going home from work when he heard the rushing water and just managed to get his wife and child into safety when the flood struck the bungalow which was carried 10 yards and then turned a complete somersault. The chieftain and three companions at Dolgarrog works were trapped in the building and stood waist-deep in water throughout the night, amid bursting boilers. In another case, a man heard a rumbling, and rushed inside his house, snatched up his youngest daughter and told the other members of the family to follow him up the hill where he thought he was safe, but the avalanche of water swept them down 500 yards into the valley. The little daughter was torn from the man's grasp and drowned. The father was stunned by a stone, and on recovering climbed up the electric standard to escape the flood. Many casualties were avoided in consequence of the large attendance at the local cinema, where a new film was being shown when the dam burst. The cinema had its own lighting equipment. An earlier report that a woman and her nine children were drowned turns out to be incorrect as five of the children were subsequently found among the refugees.

## WAR MEMORIALS IN SCOTLAND.

A RUSH OF UNVEILINGS.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

The King's recent visit to Aberdeen for the formal opening of Cowdray Hall and the city's war memorial, remarks the *London Observer*, has been but the culminating point in a whole series of unveilings of Scottish war memorials. Within a period of less than a month important monuments have been opened, unveiled, or dedicated at Dunfermline, the Orkneys, Aberdeen, and Galashiels. Although exact comparison is not possible, it can safely be said that some of the towns or cities of Scotland are of such a character as far to exceed in importance those erected in many towns of the same size or rank in England, and the recently opened buildings form a very noble group.

The monument at Dunfermline consists of an imposing cenotaph, somewhat on the lines of that in Whitehall, rising from the centre of a large balustraded stone platform, deeply stepped on its stone side—in a position conspicuous for its importance and prospects. The Orkney monument is the obelisk and cross designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, and erected by the War Graves Commission in the naval cemetery at Lyness, on the island of Hoy. The great granite crescent, with its classical pillars and its figure of the British lion on guard, which forms the open front of the Aberdeen memorial, adds an imposing feature to the street architecture of the city. The monument at Galashiels is a noble and characteristic one. It consists of a clock tower with a projecting upper storey, crowned by a steeply sloping roof, somewhat on the lines of the very beautiful clock tower at Newington in South London. A deeply recessed arch in the lower face serves as background for a bronze statue of a mounted moss-trooper, a brave vigorous and alive in conception and execution.

## FINE MEMORIAL AT KIRKCALDY.

Probably none of these need defer to importance to a memorial opened a little earlier—in July last—at Kirkcaldy. It must be admitted that Kirkcaldy is rather a grim town, but the memorial has been so successfully designed and completed as to charm at once all who enter the town from the station. An open space of some acres has been converted into flower gardens of that beauty and colour for which Scots gardeners are famed. In the midst of these exquisite gardens there have been erected a museum and library and a balustraded platform, on the outer face of which are recorded the names of Kirkcaldy's sons who were killed in the war. The main building is of stone, and is of a restrained and dignified design. Both from its entrance and from the memorial platform there is a pleasing view down the flower-clad slopes of the garden to the grey houses which overlook the Firth of Forth. The whole grouping of gardens, buildings, memorial and platform is an extraordinarily charming introduction to an industrial town which must infallibly colour the visitor's impressions and recollections.

## EDINBURGH CASTLE.

But the chief war memorial in Scotland is, after all, the great monument now in progress within the castle walls on Edinburgh's mighty rock. Very considerable progress has been made with this, and the work has recently been inspected by the Queen and Prince of Wales, but it is not anticipated that it will be ready for dedication before 1927. When no doubt it will be opened by the King. This great monument, to the design of Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., in which many Scottish artists and craftsmen are co-operating, is a very noble conception. An old and disused part of the barracks in the castle is being gutted and reconverted into a gallery of honour and shrine. The gallery of honour will consist of a central hall and two wings, with the shrine forming a sort of transept chapel projecting from the central hall and entered by a great arch, which is already completed. The outer walls of the gallery will be ornamented with bays or niches for memorials to certain historic Scottish regiments, and these bays are already visible above the surrounding sea-level, ready for the insertion of the individual memorials. The shrine walls are carried almost to the height of vaulting and roofing, and the design of its windows is now apparent. Of these there are seven—tall and narrow lights, each to be filled with stained-glass windows.

Other features of the memorial are the windows—one at each end of the Gallery of Honour, to the memory of the Navy and Air Force, and the bronze frieze of the shrine. The gallery windows are nearly ready, and they consist of appropriate subject panels set in a silver diaper background. The bronze frieze will be at a good level for sight, forming an ornamental band, four feet deep, below the shrine windows. On this, in bas-relief, will be represented types of all who served in the war, men and animals, and it should prove to be one of the most individual and arresting features in a monument which is unusual and striking, alike in its situation, its general form and conception, and its separate features.

Although the monument is not open to casual inspection, it has reached the point at which all visitors are able to mark its progress and to gather some idea of its ultimate appearance, externally at any rate, and it can already be judged how nobly its old stone in its modern design will rise above the tiny little Norman chapel of St. Margaret—surely the smallest complete and detached church in Great Britain—and form a new element in the wonderful skyline grouping of masonry and roofs on Edinburgh's castle rock.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

THE EARLIER CREDITS.

LEAGUE'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The following very interesting letter on this subject appears in *The Times*:—

In the leading article on "European Reconstruction" in your issue of to-day you say:—

Before the efforts of 12 foreign States were co-ordinated under the guidance of the Financial and Economic Commission of the League, no less than £25,000,000 sterling had been poured into the Austrian financial abyss, by foreign States, acting independently, without any appreciable result.

May I put the case in a slightly different way? If it had not been for the £25,000,000 sterling poured into the Austrian financial abyss in 1919 and 1920 there would have been no Austria for the League to help. Incidentally, the foreign States who provided that money were not acting independently, but with daily and rather tiresome co-ordination through the Supreme Economic Council on which the United States, France, Italy, and Great Britain had each five representatives with ministerial powers. Fortunately for Europe, Mr. Hoover, was Director-General of Relief. When this Council was dissolved the credits for Austria and other countries were granted and administered through the International Committee for Relief Credits, which included representatives of every Government interested, with Lord Bradbury as chairman. So much of vital importance to the world has happened in Europe since those critical days that it is small wonder the details have escaped memory.

To recall the conditions under which the credits were given I may perhaps be permitted to quote from an official report on Central Europe presented to Parliament early in 1920 which it was my duty as British Director of Relief to write. I then said that food was practically the only basis on which the Governments of the hastily created States could be maintained in power and recited the admitted fact that half of Europe had hovered on the brink of Bolshevism. If it had not been for the £137,000,000 in relief credits granted to Central and Eastern Europe between 1919 and 1921 it would have been impossible to provide food and coal, and the sea and land transport for them. Without food and coal and transport, Austria, and probably several other countries, would have gone the way of Russia. In the chaos that then prevailed the problem was not to draw up irreproachable Protocol for currency stabilization and financial control, but to find an engine to take you to the country and to find a Government when you got there.

Two and a half years after the Armistice and after the back of Bolshevism in Central Europe had been broken largely by relief credits, the League of Nations began to tackle Austria. It took them over two years of hard work and fine endeavour to which *The Times* gave unflinching support—to reach the point of the Austrian reconstruction loan could be issued, and another year in which to complete it. That only illustrates that after a war and a peace of the kind we suffered, reconstruction had to move by slow steps and, at first, crudely. But writing now, after the events, and after intimate and perhaps affectionate watching on the spot of the results of each step—and therefore just beginning to realize the one's own blunders—I am still of the opinion that the expenditure of £137,000,000 was probably one of the best international investments, from a financial and political point of view, ever recorded in history. In the human suffering it alleviated and saved it unquestionably was the one really fine, imaginative thing the Allies, of course, including America, by far the largest contributor—did after the Armistice; but that is not the point I want to bring out.

For fear it may be thought that I am advocating consumption credits as opposed to systematic financial and economic reconstruction I venture to quote again from my 1920 report when, after stating that I had withdrawn the British Relief Missions from all centres except Vienna and Budapest, I added:—

Let this withdrawal of relief may lead to misconception on the part of Parliament or the public as to the needs of Southern and Eastern Europe, I reiterate the urgent need for substituting for relief some comprehensive scheme of credits, in order to remedy the situation which I have endeavoured to project.

Such a comprehensive scheme, I said in that report, should provide for the removal of existing trade barriers, in order to ensure full and free interchange between the newer nations in the fundamental necessities of national existence. Which is, in substance, what I understand you to advocate in your issue of to-day.

In any reference to events which led up to the usefulness of the League in Austrian reconstruction it seems to me only fair and of some historical and economic importance that two things should be remembered: one, that first task was to keep Austria alive and Bolshevism out; two, that until 1922 Austria and all its assets were in pawn to the Reparation Commission. To the credit of the Reparation Commission it should be recorded that it was on their initiative and mainly on their original plan that the reconstruction of Austria was undertaken and that without their subsequent approval and co-operation it would have been impossible for the League to prove its usefulness. In Hungary, also, the intervention and subsequent success of the League only became possible because the Reparation Commission eventually took a sane view of Hungary's capacity to pay. Both in the case of Austria and Hungary the energies of the League, and particularly of Sir Arthur Salter, contributed to the favourable decisions taken by the League only because possible because the Reparation Commission eventually took a sane view of Hungary's capacity to pay.

Both in the case of Austria and Hungary the energies of the League, and particularly of Sir Arthur Salter, contributed to the favourable decisions taken by the League only because possible because the Reparation Commission eventually took a sane view of Hungary's capacity to pay.

## THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

LORD READING'S SUCCESS.

Sir EDWARD ATKINSON, toasting the Viceroy at the dinner at the United Services Club, at Simla recently, said:—

"Briefly reviewing the past five years I ask could anyone have said politically in 1921 where to find firm ground in India? Yet, to-day, the disruptive forces are themselves in disruption, and recent events have shown signs of a change of heart which we welcome as possibly the beginning of more reasonable action in constitutional spheres."

"Looking round now, in all respects we may say without undue optimism that there is now movement and hope where five years ago there was stagnation and pessimism."

## TRIBUTE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LORD READING, replying, said:—"I am especially desirous this evening of paying my tribute to the great Civil Service of India. They have had in the last few years to face very difficult conditions. They found that the conditions of work were changed, the outlook was different, the methods were no longer the same, and there was a greater tendency to public criticism."

"It therefore became necessary for members of the service to adjust themselves to the changed conditions."

"For a time a wave of pessimism swept over the service. There was a fear that the old traditions would be engulfed, that old standards would lose their validity, and that old ideals would be dimmed, but that old ideal has now disappeared, if not entirely—that may, perhaps, be too much to say—at least sufficiently to give place to the realization that the more difficult the position, the greater the opportunity for discharging high duty, and the greater the opportunity the greater the necessity for high ideals."

"I am glad to find that the wave of pessimism which prevented the British youth from joining the services as heretofore is disappearing, and that the old traditions are being re-established. The old families seem to be taking their part again."

## INDIANIZATION PLANS.

"We are embarked definitely upon a policy of extensive Indianization. There is a programme, well known to you, which will be carried through, but with a reduction in numbers."

"I look forward to the time, I hope not far distant, when there will be an end of the racial hostility which has to some extent characterized discussions in the last few years, when it will be recognized that with the assistance of both, of Britisher and Indian, a great work lies ahead to be achieved in India."

## "TOUTING" BY PHONE.

HOW THE ANNOYANCE IS INCREASING AT HOME.

Touting for orders by business firms and shops over the telephone is so much on the increase as to be a daily source of annoyance to subscribers, remarks a London paper.

"I do not think it is a justifiable use of the telephone," says Mrs. Hilde Pritchard, of Moore-street, Cadogan-square, S.W., whose experiences have caused her to write a letter of protest to a morning newspaper.

"For the past six months I have been rung up, sometimes three or four times a day, by firms, some of whose names are household words, to 'boost' their goods or offer a trial."

"If the canvassers call at the door they can be dealt with by the maids, and can be turned away, but they overcome this difficulty by ringing up the subscriber and asking for her by name."

"The practice is increasing, and if all firms are going to do business in this way the privacy of the home will disappear, and will result in many people giving up the telephone."

## COST OF EDUCATION.

Lord Merivale, speaking recently at Queen's College, Taunton, contrasted public expenditure on education twenty years ago with the present cost of £73,000,000 yearly. Whether they were getting their money's worth and doing the best for the country, he said, was an old controversy and problem not yet settled. When it came to be settled he trusted that that school, which drew no money from rates or taxes, would serve to remind people of the sacrifices of parents and original founders. Addressing the boys, Lord Merivale advised an early decision of the field into which their energies should be directed, because pursuit of knowledge at a random was a waste of time. Well-applied energies never failed of gaining success when directed to true objects. Their aim should not be to become Prime Ministers, political leaders or capitalists, but just to do their duty in that state of life to which it pleased God to call them.

Reparation Commission, but the League is surely old enough by now not to have to say, 'I did it.' There is glory enough for all in the success of the two reconstruction schemes.—I am, Sir, etc., WILLIAM GORDON.



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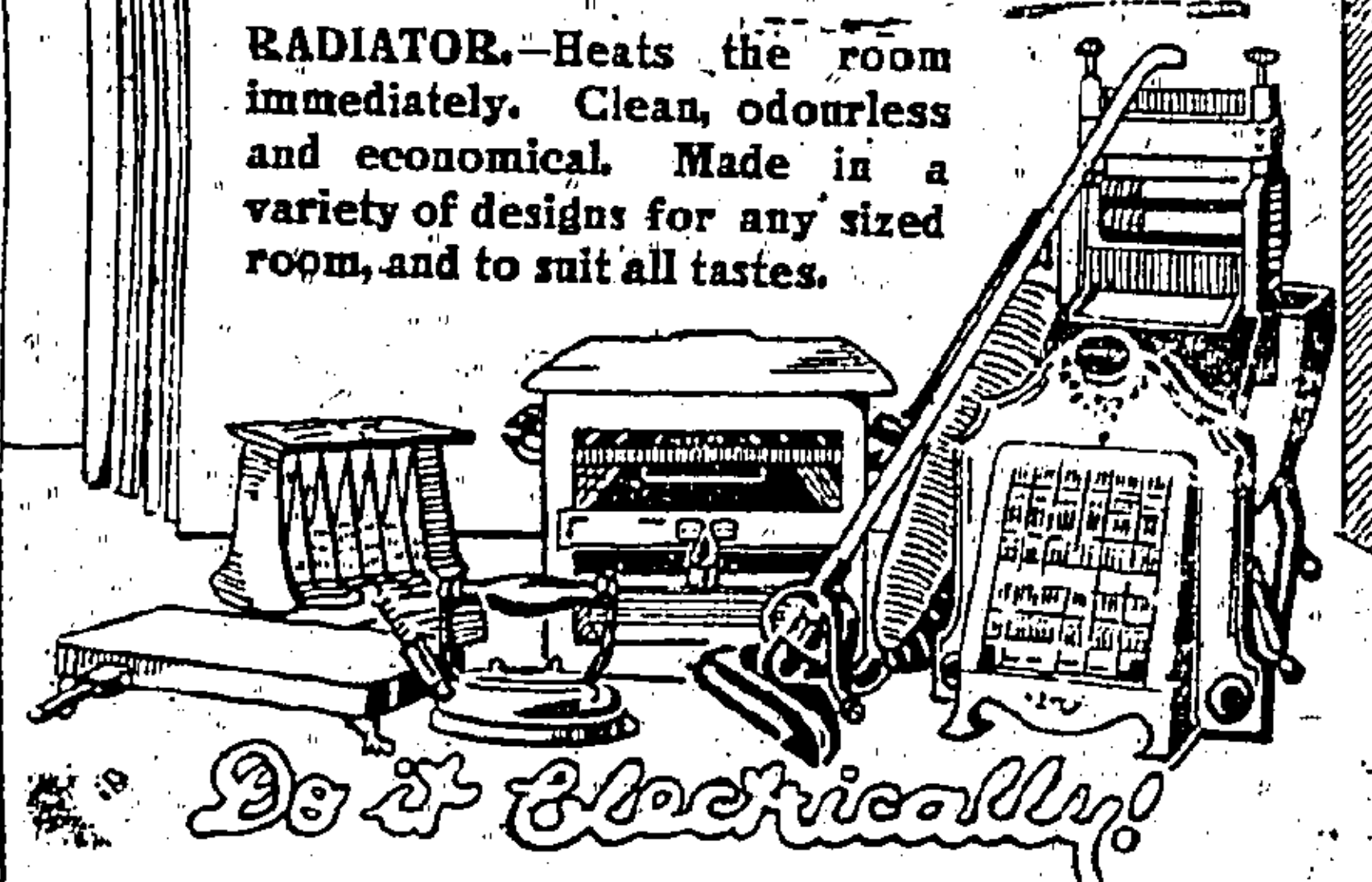
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## A LONDONER OF VERY LONG AGO.

### DEDUCTIONS FROM THE CITY'S 15,000-YEAR-OLD SKULL.

#### WOMAN WHO TALKED.

The first known Londoner was a woman—and she could talk.

Those are the salient facts of the discovery of the oldest really human skull in this country, which was dug up in the excavations for Lloyd's new buildings in Leadenhall-street in the City.

Too was her habitat, and mammoths were her fear.

It is possible that she was black, and she certainly had a snout and no bridge to her nose.

The life-drama of this ancestor of ours was reconstructed, as far as possible, before an *Evening Standard* reporter in the laboratory of a scientist, Professor Elliot-Smith, F.R.S., of the London University College, assumes from the woman's skull that she was left-handed when she lived 15,000 to 20,000 years ago.

"It is pure guess-work to attempt to give figures," said Professor Elliot-Smith, "for we have nothing to guide us. I should think, however, the skull is not older than 20,000 years, and is perhaps between 15,000 to 20,000 years old."

It was found 26ft. below the ground, and it had not been for the intelligence of the foreman it would probably have been thrown away.

It will take an important place in the history of archaeology. Apart from the Pitdown skull, which is hardly human, it is the oldest skull found in Britain.

#### BETWEEN 40 AND 50.

From the poor muscular development at the back of the neck, the skull is probably that of a woman. From the close sutures, she was probably between 40 and 50 years old at death. The skull was broken before it began to fossilize thousands of years ago, so that it was probably swept to the spot where it was found by a moving stream. She lived about the end of the Ice Age, in the Upper Paleolithic Period, before agriculture and civilisation began, and before stone weapons began to be polished.

At the side of the skull is a protuberance at a point which is connected with the development of speech in the brain. This points to her being able to talk, and I have always held the belief that speech was an essential distinction of the human race at its beginning.

I have compared her skull and brain capacity with that of the Pitdown and Neanderthal men, and find that she was much nearer our type than they were.

**SIX MODERN COUNTERPART.**  
Her skull is but slightly smaller than that of the lowest Neanderthal, and she would be found in Australia, and if she were set down among the Australian natives, she would probably get on with them all right.

This woman had a very coarse face, with a snout for a nose, and no division between the cheeks. Unfortunately, the skull has no face, so one cannot say whether it had the facial characteristics of the negro, but I have always believed that primitive man was black.

The greater development of one side of the brain cavity indicates that the woman was left-handed.

The skull is a brown fragment, fossilised even to the broken edges. It is very flat on the top, the place at which all cranial growth takes place, while the points of attachment of the neck muscles at the back of the skull are delicate and feminine. The marks of the blood vessels within the skull are as distinct and delicate as if the woman had died yesterday.

## "OLD MAN" OF 22 MONTHS.

### HIS 24 SPECIALISTS.

A remarkable story of how a baby was born with the brain and arteries of a man of eighty, and is now being gradually rejuvenated by solar ray and dietetic treatment, is reported from Highgate.

The child is now 22 months old and is the only son of Mr. Joseph Cohen, of 48, Highgate, Highgate. He was born on Christmas Eve, 1923, with the very rare disease known as "Werner's syndrome," and according to his mother, did not cry, grow teeth, or show any signs of normal baby life for a whole year.

"He lay absolutely still for twelve months, without uttering a sound," said Mrs. Cohen in an interview last month, "and his body was stone cold even in the summer time. He was just like an old man."

#### SENTENCED TO DEATH.

His case was considered so remarkable that he came to be regarded as a curiosity at two of the big London hospitals where he was given up as hopeless. "Sentence of death" at the age of eighteen months was passed on him generally, but following a conference held in Wimpole-street by 24 eminent specialists, it was decided to make a final attempt to save his life with solar rays.

For three days a week he was plunged into sun baths by Dr. Damoglou, the solar ray specialist, and given a diet composed mainly of orange juice. Milk was absolutely forbidden. The two together worked like a miracle: his teeth grew, he began to move, and he is now waking from his octogenarian dream and becoming more like a baby every day. He now lives almost entirely on grapes, graded apples, and other fruit juices, and the specialists say that within two years he will "wake" into quite a normal child.

"He is now beginning to cry quite heartily, and we encourage him to do so by 'crying' ourselves."

## UNIVERSITY "RAG."

### LORD CECIL'S WEIRD MOTOR RIDE.

Viscount Cecil gave his rectorial address at Aberdeen University last month. Before his appearance undergraduates gave a burlesque sitting of the League of Nations. They finished by marrying the greybeard president to a dusky East African maid.

After the address, Viscount Cecil and the Principal of the University (the Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith) allowed themselves to be ushered into a gaily decorated but derelict motor-car, which, being engineless, required a team of 20 young men, in relays, to pull it through the main thoroughfares.

During the ride undergraduates made ropes on the car fast to a tramway-car. With a jolt and rattle the Rector's chariot followed in the wake of the tramway-car, attaining a speed with which the hundreds of undergraduates could not keep pace.

The tramway conductor became irate when the overhead trolley was dislodged, and he belaboured the Rector's team with a rope until they had, perforce, to release their vehicle.

Loud bangs sounded from its interior as squibs and detonators exploded. Bottles of refreshment were jocularly proffered to cheer the two on their journey, and when these were smilingly refused the contents were consumed by the driver and the grotesquely costumed attendants.

In case of a breakdown of the car, a Clydesdale horse, pulling a perambulator was held in readiness.

## WOMAN IN FIRE TEMPLE.

### PARSEE APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council (Lord Phillimore, Lord Blanesburgh, and Sir John Edge) granted the appeal last month of Parsee Zoroastrian fire-worshippers from judgments of the Supreme Court of Burma, which had found that a woman named Bella, the daughter of a Christian father and a Parsee mother, was entitled to worship in the Rangoon fire temple. The worshippers said the temple, which was under a Government trust, was for racial Parsees or persons whose fathers were Parsees.

Lord Phillimore said the judgment of the Chief Court of Burma would be varied, and a declaration would be made that Bella was not entitled, as of right, to use the temple; but there would be no costs of this appeal.

It did not follow that the trustees were bound to treat Bella as a trespasser. They were not parties to the suit, and could not obtain an indirect remedy. Except for one unsatisfactory witness there was nothing to show that Bella's presence would be thought to cause degradation, once it was accepted that she was a Zoroastrian.

The worshippers were refused an injunction to prevent Bella from entering the temple to attend the services.

## CLERGY AND DANCING.

### SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVITY AND CHURCH-GOING.

Dr. F. L. Deane, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, speaking at an Aberdeen meeting of the Scottish Country Dance Society, described dancing as one of the greatest assets in our social life. It was a wholesome recreation, and was just as necessary for healthy human life as sunlight was for flowers. He regretted that modern forms of dancing were tending to thrust entirely on one side some of the most beautiful dances we had inherited from the past.

The Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, of St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Port-street, S.W., replying to an invitation to become a patron of "A Grand Scottish Carnival Dance" on Saturday, October 31st, in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, deprecated the growing tendency among London Scottish societies to hold their festivities on Saturday nights.

"It is still widely held in Scotland that attendance at church on Sunday mornings is at once a sacred duty and a wholesome practice," he says. "When dances are held till midnight on Saturday—sometimes lasting, perhaps, still later—the probability that those who take part in them will be in their places at church on Sunday morning is small."

## MEN'S CLOTHES.

It is always a moot point, says a writer in a London paper, whether women dress to impress men or to impress one another, but I am quite certain that Professor A. M. Low is wrong when he says that men dress as they do to please women.

Women demand that men shall be smart and neat in the masculine fashions of the moment, but very rarely have they as much understanding of the details of those fashions as men have of the details of feminine fashions. This is, I am fully aware, a bold saying, but I think it is true. What they insist on is a general effect of being well-groomed rather than any particular sort of costume. But Professor Low hits the right nail on the head when he points out that men's clothes, constructed to last longer than women's, are yet as much at the mercy of the weather and are most unhygienically unwashable.



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## EDUCATION WASTE.

50,000 BABIES IN LONDON.

### SCHOOLS.

QUALIFIED TEACHERS TO AMUSE THEM.

In the elementary schools of London at the present time there are 120,000 children under six years of age. Fifty thousand of them are between the ages of three and five, the majority of them being "taught" or rather amused, by fully qualified and certificated teachers, the remainder being under the charge of 210 "infants' assistants."

Educationalists are agreed that for the practical purposes of education these children are learning next to nothing.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, in his report for 1923, said: "It will be generally agreed that the best place for the child under five years of age ought to be with its mother in its own home."

What the annual cost of London is of educating these children who are young to learn cannot be stated definitely, says a London paper, because they are accommodated in the ordinary elementary schools, and are included in the council's flat rate of £15 7s. 11d. per child per annum, which is the estimated cost of educating children in London at the present day. Based on that figure, the cost is a little over £2,000,000 a year, or, if the children under five alone are considered, the annual cost is roughly £770,000.

## BRONCHITIS SEASON.

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Peitsho	Nanking	Leppa
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Taku	Kinkiang	Kongmoon
Amoy	Hankow	Nanning
Manchurian	Yochow	Wuchow
Trade Office	Shanghai	K'angswan
Newchwang	Changchun	Pekhai
Dairen	Changchun	Hakow
Port Arthur	Hankow	Longow
Chefoo	Ningpo	Mongtan
Winkai	Wenchow	Hokow
Tientsin	Santow	Semow
Mukden	Poochow	Tungchow
Shanghai	Amoy	Changchow
Hankow	Kirin	Hsinchun
Szechow	Lungkow	
Lungchow		

JAPAN & FORMOSA.		
Tokyo	Moji	Kobe
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Ozaka		

EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Viadortook	Nicolajewsk	

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MALACCA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
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Huiphong	Amoy	Cambodge
Tonkin	Hue	Cholon
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MALAY STATES.		
Manila	Batavia	Och
	Batavia	

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## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR "COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE."

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

BACK COPIES OF THE ISSUES ENUMERATED ONLY CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. TO SECURE THE REGULAR DELIVERY OF THE WEEKLY IN FUTURE, EITHER IN HONGKONG OR TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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## THE "YELLOW PERIL."

INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-KAISER.  
THE OLD ALARM

GERMANY AS THE WHITE HOPE.

The following article was recently sent to the London *Observer* by a correspondent at Doorn, with an intimation that it reflects the views of the ex-Kaiser; and it is published with his approval.

The ex-Kaiser does not give personal interviews to journalists. But the statements which follow are based on a conversation which Mr. George Sylvester Viereck had with him whilst staying as a guest at Doorn house.

The paper reproduces the famous cartoon, "The Yellow Peril," which the Kaiser himself designed during the agitation of the late nineties.

1895-1925.

In the preliminary talk the ex-Kaiser expressed the opinion that the Versailles Treaty contains a secret clause despite the diplomatic denials of the Powers concerned. This, however, by the way.

Discussing the Yellow Peril, Wilhelm expresses himself very freely:—  
"The fact is," His Majesty asserts, "that the long-foreseen and expected Triple Alliance in Asia, not only against Europe, but against the white races, primarily the Anglo-Saxon Bloc, has become a reality. Its programme is 'Asia for the Asiatics.'"

"If a serious difference with any European or Anglo-Saxon nation, or group of nations, arises, China is, so it seems, to receive assistance primarily from Russia and perhaps also from Japan. According to Press reports two hundred thousand men in the pay of Moscow, armed and equipped by Japan, are said to be held in readiness for China in case of emergency.

"Japan, it seems, is building ships, destroyers, and submarines for herself as well as for the Russian Government. It is possible that China has agreed to raise, and it is actually preparing to raise, a standing army of eight hundred thousand men, trained and commanded by Russian and Japanese officers only. European or American officers being excluded. In Eastern China an Indian and Tibetan army is believed to be in formation. Its destination is obvious. America, England, and France (although France is possibly a limited partner in the enterprise) are designated as potential antagonists in the secret clauses of the Treaty. The Yellow Peril I predicted thirty years ago has arisen in grim reality.

## "THE FINAL INVASION OF EUROPE."

"Moscow will surely labour tooth and nail to Bolshevise China. The Soviets hope to have the Chinese masses at their disposal in time for their final invasion of Europe and the destruction of its hated civilisation. The Orientals are 'cute customers,' with their weather eye open. They lost no time in joining hands while their future antagonists, France, England, and America, were busy trampling upon Germany.

"The maintenance of peace in Europe depends upon the revival of Germany. This is possible only if the Peace Treaty is scrapped. I know what I am saying, for I kept the peace of Europe for twenty-five years. England is not, at present, prepared to acknowledge the facts. France, on the other hand, is prepared for every emergency. She is said to be establishing a strong air base on the Rhine against both London and Berlin.

"Marianne" seems to be indulging in a little flirtation with Bolshevism Russia and with Japan at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon Bloc. That is the reason why France will not pay her debts to the United States, although her income is ample enough, even without reparations from Germany. She uses American money for armaments.

## "CIVILISATION THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION."

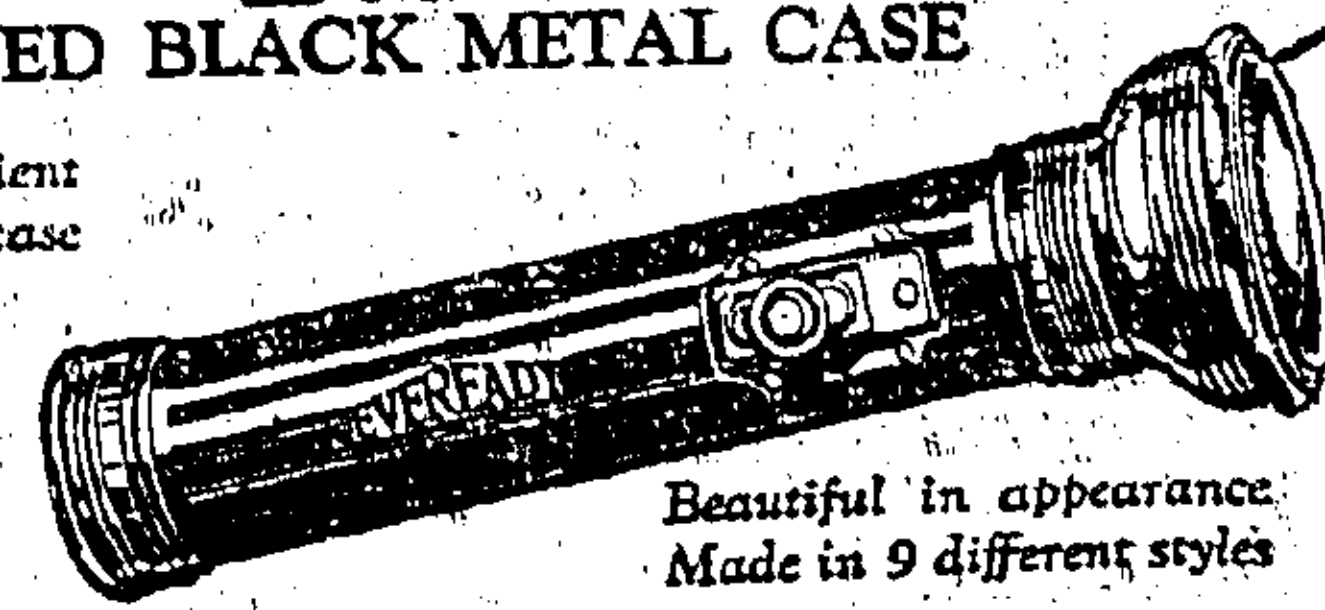
"The Bolsheviks propose to ruin Europe as we know it to-day, with the help of the coloured races. The backbone of Europe is Germany. Hence Germany must be destroyed. Germany, in their calculations, constitutes a breach in the Western wall through which the Bolsheviks and their Asiatic allies can pour their yellow hordes for a final onslaught on Europe. The emasculating of Germany by Great Britain and France opens the passage for the Bolshevik-Asiatic armies through the line of defence which England and France are so intent upon building up (without Germany) against the Yellow Peril, plus Bolshevism.

"Where is the European line of defence? Baltic States on the left, Balkan States on the right. Between them nothing. Germany, the centre of the European line of defence, is eliminated. She has neither arms nor army. She is a dismantled fortress. With about a million open and secret Bolshevistic sympathisers in Germany who would join hands with their Russian colleagues, Culture, Religion, Civilization are threatened with extinction from the Volga to the Rhine.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia can interpose no serious resistance. Both will be swamped in a serious encounter. Who, then, holds the broken line of defence?"

## THE TEUTONS AS "EASTERNERS."

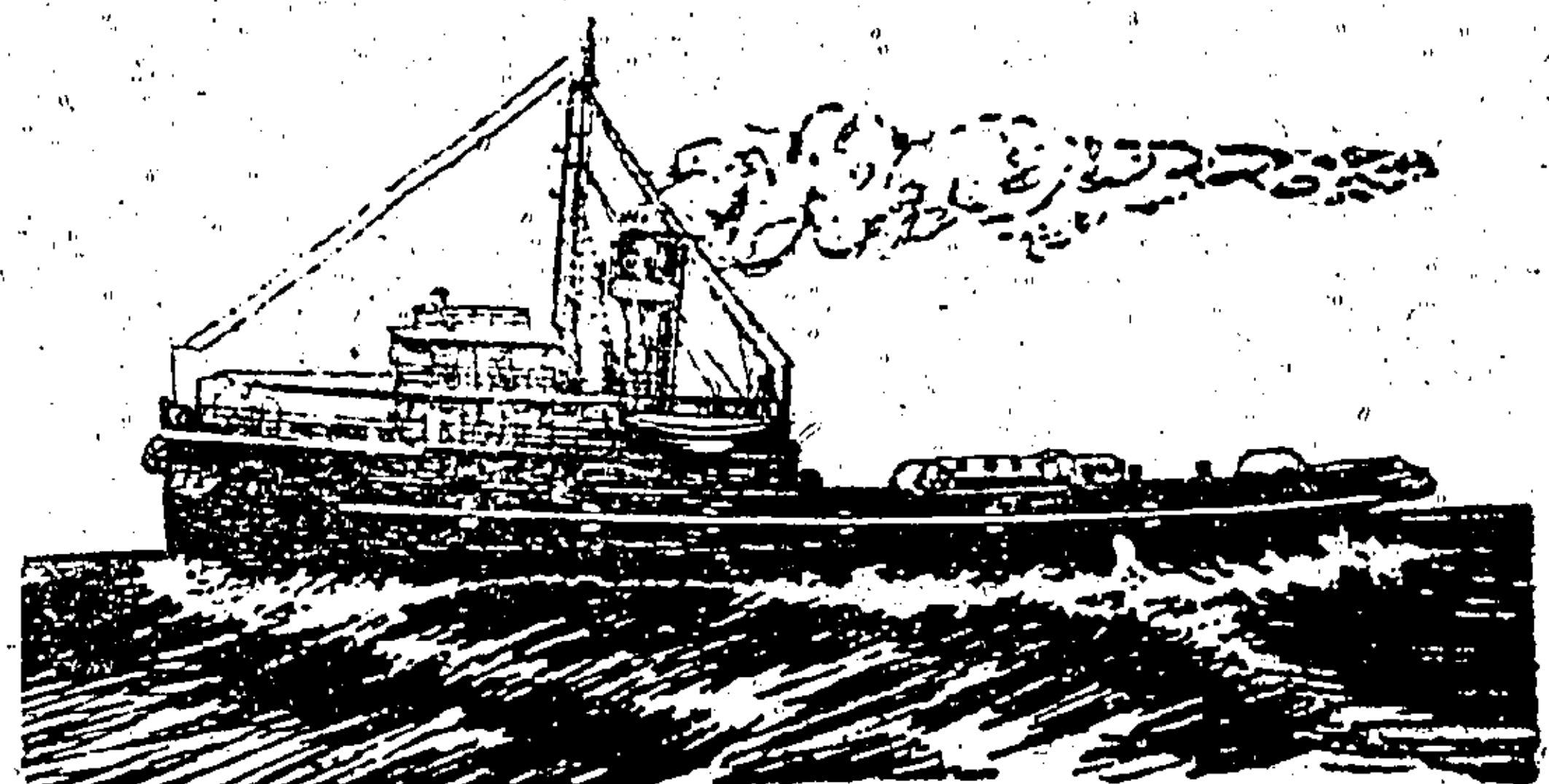
"The opinion has become obsolete that the Teutons are by race and tradition 'Westerners.' Recent studies point to the probability that Germany is the face of the East turned toward the West, that the Teutons are 'Easterners.'

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"India, Burmah, Indo-China, Egypt, London, all alike are menaced. The existence of the British Empire itself is at stake. The Hedjaz Kingdom is no more. In Syria the Arabs are rising.

"This cataclysm that threatens the white race and Western civilisation, changing the face of the world in Europe and Asia, is certain to have sinister, if not fatal, consequences to use prosperity and safety of the United States. America sometimes forgets that both Japan and Russia are her neighbours, for in the days of aerial navigation, oceans or stretches of ice no longer divide nations. Japan, backed by Moscow and China, is a formidable antagonist.

"If London, Paris, Washington, sincerely desire to avert this catastrophe, they have only one choice. They must return Germany and put her on her feet again. A united Europe, plus Germany, can thwart Bolshevism. If Germany is excluded from the European front, all is lost.

## "AN END TO REPARATIONS."

"The whole fearful mass, with its lurid outlook into a bloody future, must be cleaned up. It springs from the Treaty of Versailles. It is based on Germany's disarmament, on the lie of Wilson's Fourteen Points. America is in honour bound to demand the revision of the Peace Treaty in accordance with the solemn pledges of Woodrow Wilson. This would be equally a guarantee of her safety. There must be an end once for all of occupation. Every inch of German soil must be freed. There must be an end of reparations, Dawes plan and all.

"Leading statesmen are bound to keep their eyes open and to consider the necessity of an eventual joint action to ward off the danger menacing their race. America thinks she is too far away. However, the too will be drawn into the whirlpool. America should and could have kept out of the last world war. She cannot keep out of the next.

"Without an armed Germany no solid front of civilisation against Bolshevism and the 'Yellow Peril' is possible.

"The slogan, 'Asia for Asiatics,' so seductive to the ears of the coloured races, is turned by the Moscow Internationalists into 'Down with the Christian Religion. Out with the Missions. Away with the Whites.'

"The German Press reports that the conduct of the Chinese Government is courteous toward the Germans. This proves that my policy towards China was just, correct, and fair. This policy found its expression by the fact that the Chinese and German flags flew side by side over Tsingtao.

## SENATOR BORAH AND THE CHINESE.

"At the same time it is not wise to ignore the essential differences between the yellow race and the white race. Senator Borah, the chairman of the Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate, according to a recent statement attributed to him, favours a scrapping of the 'rights of extra-territoriality' until now granted to the 'whites' in China, and exhorts the Powers to replace the existing arrangements by a policy respecting the intangibility and the national rights of a great people.

"If the Senator's suggestion means anything it implies that hereafter the Chinese are to be placed on the same footing as Europeans, and that the privileges based upon the recognition of the different moral and legal standards of the two races are to be withdrawn. Yesterday the white man in China appeared before a white court; hereafter he is to be arraigned before a Chinese judge. Whether the British will assent to this total reversal of the Coolie Policy of the last century remains to be seen.

"Should Senator Borah's point of view be accepted by the white Powers, the consequences will be far-reaching. The Senator's statement blows a breach into the line of the defence of the white races. America's refusal to take sides against China is sensible and intelligible, as representing her interests. But the principle of race equality promulgated by Senator Borah threatens the supremacy of the white race. It will be quoted by all coloured nations. What is sauce for the Chinese goose is sauce for the coloured gander. What he claims for the Chinese he must grant to the African and to the Indian.

## THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY.

"The black continent will raise its voice. The blacks may base an additional claim to recognition as equals upon the fact that they were employed by white Powers on European soil to fight the best blood of the white race in Europe, the Germans, and to keep them in bondage. Senator Borah will be hailed as the champion of the coloured nations, and will be acclaimed by the Moscow Third International. For his statement asserts the principle the Bolsheviks are at pains to spread over the whole world—the equality of the coloured races with the white race. No country, America least of all, may safely refuse to bear its share in the struggle to uphold the leadership and the purity of the white race.

"Both Great Britain and America have unwilling debtors. Both have far-flung empires, far-flung commercial interests. Both are Christian nations. Both are threatened by a relentless and cunning foe. Vast forces are rapidly consolidating against them. They cannot safeguard their interests without a strong German Empire, equipped to defend Europe against the Bolshevik Mongol invasion, and Bolshevik risings.

"I gave warning once, but my warning fell on deaf ears. Instead of uniting, the white races lacerated each other with suicidal mania, calling upon Mongol and Negro for aid. These matters must be discussed, they are urgent, not brooking delay. Forewarned is forearmed."

## SHIP NELSON FOUGHT.

## THE "IMPLACABLE"

LORD BEATTY'S APPEAL TO  
SAVE HER.

In a statement issued from the Admiralty last month Lord Beatty makes the following appeal:—

It is now, or never, possible to preserve as a permanent national relic, and for the holiday sea-training of boys, a ship which, with H.M.S. *Victory*, alone survives of the wooden ships of the line of the Trafalgar era.

The old 74-gun two-decker *Implacable* is the only vessel of her kind left in existence. She cannot remain afloat without extensive repairs and is now in dry dock in H.M. Dockyard at Devonport, but so sound is her general condition that a sum not exceeding £25,000 is needed to refit her.

The board would be willing to execute the necessary repairs in his Majesty's dockyard if the public will defray their cost. Unless, however, the requisite funds are subscribed, the ship must be broken up in a few weeks.

The *Implacable* was originally a French ship. She engaged H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar, was subsequently captured, and became a ship of the Royal Navy. Re-named *Implacable*, she performed long and glorious service.

One hundred and twenty years ago to-day (October 19th) this ship set sail to fight at Trafalgar, and we celebrate next Wednesday the anniversary of the battle in memory of the heroic seamen of two great nations.

The ship, if saved, is to remain on loan at Falmouth to Mr. Wheatly Cobb, who has most generously maintained her at his own cost for the last 15 years, and will be used under his direction as a holiday training vessel for Sea Scouts, Sea Cadets, and other boys' organisations.

Sir Vincent Baddley will act as treasurer, and subscriptions should be sent to him at Midland Bank, Westminster Branch, Wesleyan Hall, S.W.1.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

November 23rd.  
**Bingo Maru**, Japanese str., 3,723 tons, Capt. H. Muro, from Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, with general cargo amounting to 1,255 tons, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.  
**Kangaroo**, British str., 1,575 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Bangkok and Hoikow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.  
**Shinnoh Maru**, Japanese str., 3,552 tons, Capt. T. Yoshikawa, from Moji, with 525 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.  
 November 24th.  
**Penny Maru**, Japanese str., 3,230 tons, Capt. H. Terii, from Nagoya and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—N.Y.K.  
**Sigima Maru**, Japanese str., 5,100 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—T.K.K.  
**Sakuragi**, Chinese str., 323 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—Man Yick S.S. Co.  
**Fogland**, German motor ship, 7,106 tons, Capt. F. Birch, from Hamburg, which port she left on October 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jensen & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

November 24th.  
**Bingo Maru**, for Haiphong.  
**Chung King**, for Kwang Chow Wan.  
**Hui Ning**, for Amoy.  
**Harmonia Maru**, for Hongay.  
**Kanchoo**, for Ningpo.  
**Penny Maru**, for Singapore.  
**Poo Sang**, for Kwang Chow Wan.  
**Sinkiang**, for Amoy.  
**Sui Sang**, for Singapore.  
**Fogland**, for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 63, of which 34 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday an improvement was shown in the number of arrivals which again came nearer their usual average. For the period mentioned there were ten arrivals, of which four were British, one American, one German, three Japanese and one Chinese. The departures for the same period numbered five and there were three vessels "clearing yesterday."

The total amount of cargo entered for Hongkong was 9,221 tons, as against 2,750 tons for the previous twenty-four hours, when there were only three arrivals. Through cargo entered amounted to 28,121 tons. The total of the combined cargoes is 37,342 tons. The biggest consignment entered for Hongkong was by a British vessel the *Taikeo Wan* Y. Deck passengers carried totalled 86.

The arrivals were the *Derbyshire* (British) bringing troops through from North China and 60 tons of military baggage for Hongkong; the *s.s. Fausang* (British) from Tsingtau and Shanghai with 377 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Kwangtung* (British) from Bangkok and Hoikow with 1,700 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Taikeo Wan* Y. (British) from Tientsin and Semarang with 4,350 tons of sugar; the *s.s. President Monroe* (American) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 530 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Fogland* (German) from Hamburg and Singapore with 470 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Penny Maru* (Japanese) from Nagoya and Shanghai with 120 tons of cotton goods and general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Bingo Maru* (Japanese) Calcutta and Singapore with 1,255 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Ching Maru* (Japanese) from Amoy and Singapore with 120 tons of general cargo and mail and the *s.s. Sun Kong* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 200 tons of general cargo.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* will sail at daylight (5 a.m.) on Friday.  
 The P. & O. *s.s. Kangaroo* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst. at 2:30 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 28th inst. about 6 a.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Empress of Asia* (C.P.R.), due December 1st.  
*Santia* (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Fogland*, on November 24th: For Hongkong: Mr. H. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wagner, Mr. G. H. Harvey, Dr. H. Schoenhaus. For Shanghai: Mr. J. Heiber, Mr. F. Heiber, Professor G. T. Schwenning, Mr. M. Richter, Mr. I. Richter, Mr. K. Rall, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Treppenhauer, Mr. Aug. Zickermann, Mr. P. H. Lange, Bro. A. R. mmert, Mr. R. P. Jameson, Mr. M. H. Jameson. For Kobe: Elise Wachtel. For Yokohama: Emilia de Kopf and two children.

## DEPARTURES.

Per Dollar liner *President Monroe*, for New York via ports, on November 23rd: —Mr. R. Boffa, Mr. P. Boteler, Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Clausing, Mr. C. F. McLaughlin, Mr. L. L. Wiprut, Miss V. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Blanchard, Mrs. E. D. Clise, Miss E. M. Dahl, Miss C. B. Eaton, Mrs. A. H. Foltz, Mr. A. Gasper, Mr. R. E. Gred, Rev. E. N. Harris, Miss H. E. Harris, Mrs. D. E. Hartwell, Miss C. E. Hesselton, Prof. R. W. Marriott, Miss M. D. McClean, Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin, Prof. D. M. McLaughlin, Miss M. H. Read, Mrs. S. G. Simon, Miss K. Simon, Mrs. E. Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. A. McEl Welch, Mrs. J. L. Harbison, Mrs. N. B. McVillie, Miss D. A. Kenwick, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Tull, Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Yarnell, Dr. P. D. Bhivardwalla, Bishop, I. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Hall, Mrs. H. E. Ingle, Mrs. H. Miklau, Miss M. Miklau, Mr. E. W. Munson, Mrs. E. H. de Parodi, Srta M. de Parodi, Master F. de Parodi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rogers, Mr. R. R. Ordex, Mrs. K. E. de Souchet, Mr. W. Warrington, Mrs. A. C. Hueston, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. May, Mrs. M. Trower, Mrs. A. C. Edwards, Mrs. F. M. Hineump and son, Mr. P. Powell, Mrs. B. de L. Price, Miss H. F. Price, Prof. F. Silvestra, Mr. E. W. Castle, Miss E. Hewitt, Mr. W. A. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Kingham and two children, Miss M. C. Colbert, Mr. W. E. Koehler, Dr. H. R. Martin, Mr. A. N. Younglove, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Eastlake, Miss M. Piers, Mr. F. E. Ulrich, Mr. Rienstra, Mr. J. J. Beauvais, Dr. H. C. de Sousa Araujo, Mr. H. Ferguson, and Mr. Max Wardall.

## CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The following are the latest changes on China Coast steamers:—

Mr. A. N. Sexton, has signed off as Master of the *Bateria*, and Mr. A. Aiken, who has signed off as 1st Mate of the same vessel has gone alister in his place.  
 Mr. K. R. Moloney, has signed off as 2nd Engineer of the *Cheong Sang*.  
 Mr. K. C. Dahl, has signed off as 3rd Mate of the *Hui Ning*.  
 Mr. C. S. Edmondson, has signed off as 3rd Mate of the *Hui Ning* and has gone 3rd Mate of the *Hui Ning*.  
 Mr. J. A. Wood, *Cheong Sang*, has gone from 3rd Engineer to 2nd Engineer of the vessel and Mr. William McA. Miller, *Tak Sang*, has gone 3rd Engineer of the *Cheong Sang*.  
 Mr. D. A. Morris, *Kut Sang*, has signed off as 3rd Engineer.  
 Mr. A. P. Bruce, *Sin Kiang*, has signed off as 1st Mate and has gone 1st Mate of the *Kwangchow*.  
 Mr. W. L. Shim, has signed off as 1st Mate of the *Kwangchow* and has gone 1st Mate of the *Sin Kiang*.  
 Mr. R. M. Middlemex, *Telemachus*, has signed off as 2nd Engineer.  
 Mr. A. L. Honnor, *Stechen*, has gone 3rd Engineer of the *Kanchoo*.  
 Mr. P. R. G. Cumming, *Hop Sang*, has signed off as Master and gone Master of the *Hau Sang*.  
 Mr. P. Jowitt, has gone from Master of the *Hau Sang* to Master of the *Hop Sang*.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 25th to Dec. 1st, 1925.

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		H'k'g.	Standard	Time.	Height.	H'k'g.	Standard	Time.	Height.
Wed.	25	h. m.	4 49	8 0	m 11 43	h. m.	11 43	2 2	
Thurs.	26	h. m.	5 44	8 0	m 10 39	h. m.	10 39	3 9	
Fri.	27	h. m.	7 12	8 0	m 9 29	h. m.	9 29	4 4	
Satur.	28	h. m.	7 15	8 0	m 8 13	h. m.	8 13	5 2	
Sun.	29	h. m.	7 39	8 0	m 7 18	h. m.	7 18	6 6	
Mon.	30	h. m.	8 11	8 0	m 6 22	h. m.	6 22	7 5	
Tues.	1	h. m.	8 47	8 0	m 5 22	h. m.	5 22	8 9	
		h. m.	9 31	8 0	m 4 19	h. m.	4 19	9 4	

## HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE TO EUROPE.

SAILING FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. "PROUSSON" (due from Europe) ... 24th Dec.

SAILINGS FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM HAMBURG, via MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

S.S. "SAARLAND" ... 4th Dec.

S.S. "VOGTLAND" ... 28th Dec.

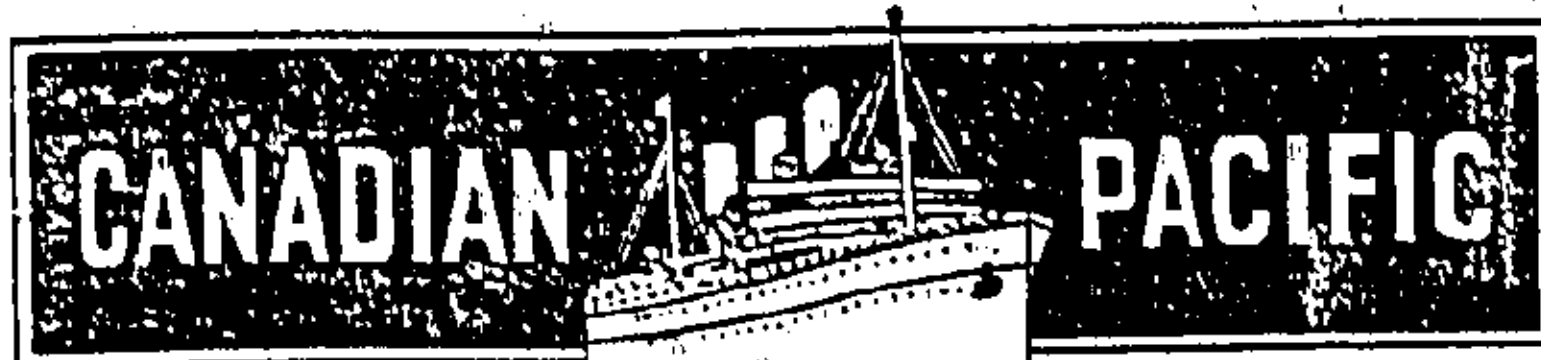
All ships offer excellent accommodation for 40 passengers in Cabin class.

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FIRST CLASS SECOND CLASS THIRD CLASS  
 G.\$375. G.\$235. G.\$145

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### HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 23
Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 6

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.  
 Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.\$400, G.\$420, G.\$440.

YO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec. at 11 a.m.

HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TAJIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

DELAGO MARU ... Monday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKARA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.

HAN-GOON MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec.

BUNOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... End of Dec.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGAO MARU ... End of Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 27th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Monday, 30th Nov.

KATURI MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Dec.

MUROAN MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Dec.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Dec.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos. 192, 226 & 2423. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. ON BATAVIA.)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN OVERSTRATEN"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and

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Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.

English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

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to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

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## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TIENTSIN via CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING" Wednesday	25th Nov. at Noon.
BANGKOK	"HOPSANG" Wednesday	25th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG" Friday	27th Nov. at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY	"KUMSANG" Tuesday	1st Dec. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"CHAKSANG" Tuesday	1st Dec. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KUTSANG" Wednesday	2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" Monday	14th Dec. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG" Wednesday	23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TWO DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY From Both Ports
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY From Both Ports
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

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## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

### OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENARA"	1st Dec.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th "
"GLENSHIRE"	24th "
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	24th Jan.
"GLENIFFER"	21st "
"GLENOCLE"	4th Feb.

### HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	2nd Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Urm.
"GLENARA"	14th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

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STREAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
"ALCOCKWOOD" FOR 100 CABIN CLAS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"SAARBRUECKEN"	19th December, 1925	12th December, 1925
"COBLENZ"	19th January, 1926	19th January, 1926
"ANHALT"	2nd January, 1926	7th February, "
"FULDA"	30th January, "	7th March, "
"DEFFLINGER"	27th February, "	4th April, "
"DEFFLINGER"	27th March, "	1st May, "
"SAARBRUECKEN"	24th April, "	29th May, "
"COBLENZ"	22nd May, "	27th June, "
"ANHALT"	19th June, "	
"FULDA"	17th July, "	22nd August, "

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Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



Yok Building Hongkong.

REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STREAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBBOET	JAVA	In port	21st Nov.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA via M'KAR	20th Nov.	22nd "	SHANGHAI
TJIKIWONG	JAVA via M'KAR	24th "	27th "	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	28th "	2nd Dec.	HANGHAI
TJIKELAK	SHANGHAI	2nd Dec.	13th "	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	S'HAL, KHELUNG & AMOI	10th "	12th "	M'KAR & S'BAIA
TJIBODAS	JAVA via M'KAR	15th "	17th "	AMOI & SHANGHAI

Wireless Telegraphy.  
 The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA.







